

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

NEW YORK AND CHICAGO

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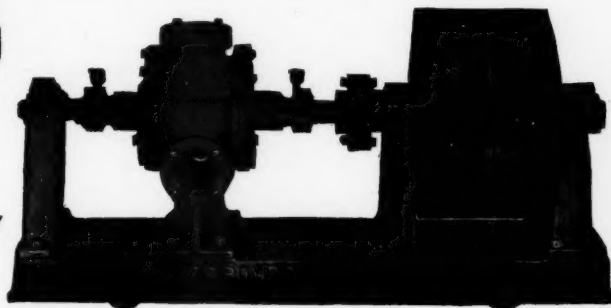
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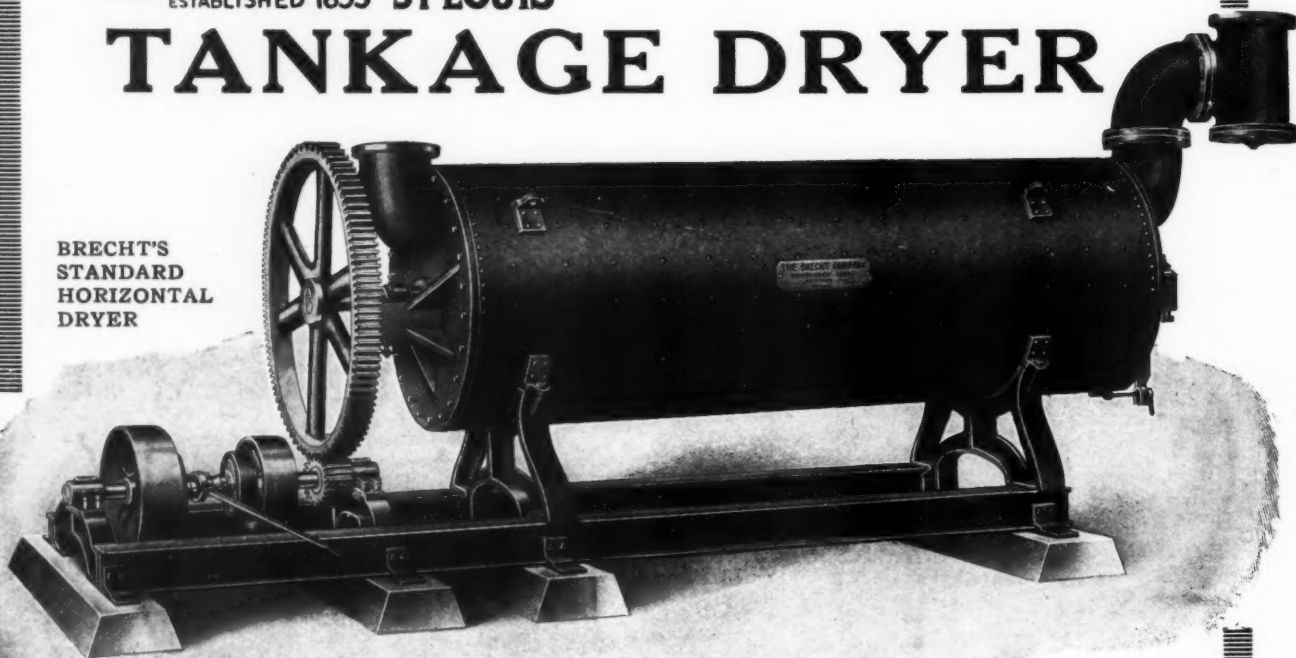
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THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE AMERICAN MEAT PACKERS' ASSOCIATION

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No. 5

MEAT EXPORTS FOR 1917.

Official Government estimates of exports of meat and dairy products for the calendar year 1917 have just been made public. They were the largest in the history of the trade, due to war orders and the abnormal scarcity which compelled the United States to supply its allies with meats and meat products. The total for 1917 was \$362,415,400, compared to \$281,621,982 for the year 1916, \$279,663,589 for the year 1915, and \$141,474,241 for the year 1914. These are the official Government figures, as furnished to The National Provisioner by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

Export values were greatly increased because of war demands, and this is where most of the profit came from. But quantity figures are also greater. Exports of fresh beef in 1917 are reported as 53 million pounds greater than the year before; canned beef, 11 million pounds greater; pickled beef, 32 million pounds more.

The shortage of pork products was indicated in decreased shipments, and yet values were greater in spite of that. Bacon exports were 14 million pounds less than in 1916, and yet the value was 35 million dollars more. Hams and shoulders fell off 43 million pounds, but values were 9 million dollars greater. There were 22 million pounds less of pickled pork exported, yet the values were 3 million dollars more. The shortage of fats was evidenced in decreased exports of lard, 53 million pounds less, and 50 million pounds less oleo oil than the year before; yet values of lard exports were 19 million dollars greater.

A summary of the official figures for 1917, compared to the previous year, is as follows:

	12 mos. 1917.	12 mos. 1916.
Beef, canned, lbs.	65,583,639	54,026,922
Beef, canned, value	\$18,315,144	\$11,911,790
Beef, fresh, lbs.	215,418,975	161,976,831
Beef, fresh, value	\$31,426,362	\$22,316,806
Beef, pickled, etc., lbs.	62,110,990	30,682,614
Beef, pickled, etc., value	\$8,319,855	\$3,942,826
Oleo oil, lbs.	33,402,858	83,891,672
Oleo oil, value	\$6,799,482	\$11,431,632
Bacon, lbs.	678,228,053	592,851,157
Bacon, value	\$122,700,356	\$87,113,549
Hams and shoulders, lbs.	243,386,814	287,161,105
Hams and shoulders, value	\$54,044,798	\$45,340,015
Lard, lbs.	373,346,323	426,659,599
Lard, value	\$75,359,065	\$50,029,641
Neutral lard, lbs.	9,395,404	27,264,774
Neutral lard, value	\$2,011,403	\$3,687,236
Pork, pickled, etc., lbs.	88,755,231	110,087,264
Pork, pickled, etc., value	\$16,990,168	\$13,507,631
Lard compounds, lbs.	50,300,043	49,821,709
Lard compounds, value	\$8,582,320	\$5,930,841

The official figures for December are as follows, compared to the same month a year ago:

	Dec., 1917.	Dec., 1916.
Beef, canned, lbs.	10,121,854	2,923,610
Beef, canned, value	\$3,317,641	\$605,871
Beef, fresh, lbs.	17,219,894	12,298,645
Beef, fresh, value	\$2,598,511	\$1,487,824
Beef, pickled, etc., lbs.	6,711,398	6,065,296
Beef, pickled, etc., value	\$865,222	\$657,430

Oleo oil, lbs.	1,112,665	4,721,270
Oleo oil, value	\$246,407	\$801,044
Bacon, lbs.	42,121,126	73,932,226
Bacon, value	\$11,175,423	\$11,827,653
Hams and shoulders, lbs.	29,514,934	25,710,635
Hams and shoulders, value	\$7,654,405	\$4,526,045
Lard, lbs.	12,669,476	46,162,111
Lard, value	\$3,295,968	\$7,481,145
Neutral lard, lbs.	18,570	1,818,430
Neutral lard, value	\$4,639	\$338,961
Pork, pickled, etc., lbs.	5,426,765	8,492,523
Pork, pickled, etc., value	\$1,318,800	\$1,251,213
Lard compounds, lbs.	1,728,414	5,335,885
Lard compounds, value	\$349,600	\$756,026

PACKERS' INVESTIGATION GOES ON.

The investigation of livestock and packing matters under the auspices of the Federal Trade Commission was continued at Washington during the past week. Hearings had been held at Boston, Philadelphia, St. Paul, Sioux City and elsewhere, wherever the investigating attorney thought he "had something on" the packers alleged to indicate a combination contrary to law. When these matters were concluded the hearings were resumed at Washington.

The feature of the latest sessions was the charge that packers attempted to prevent the present investigation by influencing members of Congress against an investigating resolution. Members whose names were mentioned were quick to deny any connection whatever with the matter, and they took occasion to issue statements to that effect.

The hearings were adjourned later in the week to enable the investigating attorney to go to Chicago to examine the private files in packers' offices, which he had attempted to seize on the theory that they contained incriminating matter.

PACKERS AND LABOR TO ARBITRATE.

Another arbitration agreement for settlement of difficulties between meat packers and labor in some of their plants was reached at Washington this week. The first agreement made at Chicago on Christmas Day, was not held to by the labor union men, who endeavored to get the President to seize the packinghouses as a war measure. Failing to do this, they agreed to arbitrate once more.

An arbitrator is to be appointed by the Secretary of Labor, and the labor unions as such are not to be recognized in the settlement. The packers will deal with their men as employees. The rulings on the questions to be arbitrated will take effect as of January 14. The name of the arbitrator has not yet been announced.

There were eighteen questions at issue between the packers and their union employees. Six of the eighteen go to arbitration, including demands for one dollar a day flat increase in wages, pay for women to equal that for men, a guaranteed number of hours' work, a basic eight-hour day, time-and-a-half for overtime, and double pay for Sundays and holidays.

It was agreed that there should be no discrimination against union members either in employment or in distribution work, this clause taking the place of the union men's demands for preferential employment of union men. Seniority will be observed in promotions.

Standing committees on grievances were not provided for. The employees will not be required to join the insurance societies maintained by the companies. The companies agree to provide sanitary lunch rooms and other improved working conditions.

In joint meetings of the packers and union leaders the packers announced that they met the representatives of the workers solely as individuals and that their action was not to be construed as recognition of any union. The union leaders on their side asserted that recognition of the union was not one of their demands.

Secretary Wilson's appointment of an arbitrator will be subject to approval by the Council of National Defense. Both sides of the controversy will suggest men for the place, but agree to accept the man named.

A statement of the settlement basis, made by attorneys for the packers, follows:

"There is to be an open shop during the period of the war, there is to be no recognition of any union and no preferential shop. The matter of adjustment of wages and hours is to be left to the determination of

W. S. S.

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the administrator appointed by the Secretary of Labor with the approval of the Council of National Defense.

"The agreement reached is in all respects in accordance with the offer made by the packers in Chicago after the employees had refused to accept the increase in wages offered by the packers."

LIVESTOCK LOSSES IN TRANSIT.

The following figures represent the number of dead animals removed from stock cars at the Chicago market for the last six months of the years 1916 and 1917:

	Cattle. '16-'17.		Calves. '16-'17.		Hogs. '16-'17.		Sheep. '16-'17.	
July ...	120	64	172	163	1,120	720	200	113
Aug. ...	240	61	184	115	112	313	206	200
Sept. ...	124	87	95	118	582	283	414	352
Oct. ...	150	263	131	207	901	312	920	773
Nov. ...	173	160	145	178	928	658	564	478
Dec. ...	193	263	242	318	2,274	2,379	512	644
Total ..	1,000	898	909	1,099	5,917	4,065	2,816	2,560

It will be noted that the total loss in transit for last six months of 1917 was less than during the corresponding period of 1916 for cattle, hogs and sheep, and slightly greater for calves. However, there was a corresponding decrease in the receipts of hogs and sheep, and an increase in the number of calves received during this period of 1917, compared with the same period of 1916. In proportion to the total number of animals received, cattle is the only class of livestock which has shown any material reduction in the number dead in transit.

The number of dead hogs removed from the cars at the Chicago yards during the last half of 1916 and 1917 is almost 15 in every 10,000 hogs received in each period. The total loss from death in transit of all classes of livestock shipped to Chicago market during the last six months in 1917, based on average live weights, represents an approximate total of 2,200,000 pounds.

At the present time the shipper is paid for his dead animals on the following basis: Cattle, \$1 to \$20 a head, according to weight and condition; calves, 25c. to \$2 a head; sheep, 25c. to \$1.50 a head, according to condition of pelt; hogs, 2½c. a pound. Although these animals are conveyed to a rendering plant where grease and other byproducts are recovered, they are, however, a total loss as food, and almost a total loss to the shipper, as indicated by the prices he receives for his dead stock.

It is not expected that this loss can be eliminated entirely, but in the present emergency when every available pound of meat is needed for food, every effort should be exerted to keep the number of animals lost in transit down to a minimum.

MEAT INSPECTION CHANGES.

Recent changes in the federal meat inspection service are reported as follows: Meat inspection inaugurated: Becker Bros. Co., 942 Monmouth street, Newport, Ky.; Waltham Manufacturing Co., 279 Dale street, Waltham, Mass.

Meat inspection reinaugurated following suspension: Burnham & Morrill Co., East Deering, Me.; Missouri Valley Packing Co., 50 North Second street, Kansas City, Kan.

Meat inspection discontinued: E. G. Black, Groton, Conn.; J. C. Palmer, Charleston, Tenn.

NEW EXPORT REGULATIONS.

Announcement is made in Washington by the War Trade Board of the issuance of its "Journal" No. 4, promulgating important new regulations regarding exports.

After February 1, 1918, a new export application form X will be used in place of all forms hitherto in existence. It will be the only application form in use. This form X is a little more elaborate than the old Form A-2. It has been designed to avoid the necessity of shippers keeping on file various forms, and the Bureau of Exports has endeavored to combine in this one form all requirements.

It is stated on application Form X that all the questions must be answered, but the Board recognizes that there will be instances where it will be difficult, if not impossible, for some of the information to be given by the shippers, and in that event the application will be considered on such information as is furnished by the applicant.

If the information furnished by the shipper is not sufficiently complete to enable the Bureau of Exports to act, it will be returned, with a note asking for the additional information desired. In other words, if an applicant can fill out the information blank complete, it will facilitate the handling of the application, because the applicant has then given the Bureau of Exports all desired information.

In addition to this application form various supplementary information forms should be used in accordance with the particular commodity to be exported. These supplementary information forms should be securely pasted on the back of the application form, so that the bottom of the supplementary information sheet and the bottom of Form X will be even.

Applications for export licenses for certain foodstuffs require Supplementary Information Form X-1; upper and belting leather require Form X-3; tin plate and articles containing tin, Form X-4; wool and articles containing wool, Form X-5, and sundry other articles require Form X-2.

All exporters who have at any time applied to the Bureau of Exports for export licenses are on the mailing list of the War Trade Board, and therefore receive regularly the Journal of the War Trade Board. Journal No. 4, issued January 21, contains copies of all the new forms and complete instructions as to their use. In case applications are received without the proper supplementary information form it will be necessary to return the same, and in doing so time

is lost unnecessarily, all of which may be avoided by the use of the proper forms on the part of the applicant.

Neither failure on the part of the applicant to take reasonable precaution as to the distribution of goods nor the granting of an export license based upon the statements contained in the application will relieve the consignor from any responsibility to which he may be liable for affording aid or comfort to the enemy.

Any attempt to export a commodity differing in any way from that for which license has been granted is an attempt to export goods without license, and subjects the exporter to the penalty of the law.

If there is reasonable cause to believe that the exportation described herein involves trading directly or indirectly with an "enemy" or "ally of enemy," or with a person acting on behalf of, or for the benefit of, an "enemy" or "ally of enemy," as defined in the Trading with the Enemy Act approved October 6, 1917, a separate application for license so to trade must be made on Form ET-6, and securely attached thereto and filed with Export Application Form X, unless a general license so to trade has been obtained, which fact must be stated thereon.

NEW CANADIAN FOOD CONTROLLER.

W. J. Hanna, Food Controller of Canada, has tendered his resignation, and it has been accepted. He will be succeeded by H. B. Thompson of Vancouver. Mr. Hanna explained in his letter of resignation that he could not continue to exercise the duties of Food Controller without serious impairment to his private interests. The Prime Minister in accepting the resignation expressed regret that Mr. Hanna had found it necessary to relinquish his duties, and paid a tribute to the ability and devotion he had brought to the administration of his office.

MEAT MAN HEADS FOOD DIVISION.

Frederic S. Snyder, of Winchester, Mass., president of the Batchelder & Snyder Co., of Boston, has been appointed head of the food-buying division of the Food Administration at Washington. He will act as purchasing agent for the food supplies of the allied nations and will also co-operate with the purchasing departments of the army and navy in an endeavor to unify the buying system of the Government. Mr. Snyder is one of the best known business men in the Boston market district and has been engaged in the meat and food business for thirty years.

Delays in Mail Delivery

We are receiving many complaints of the late delivery of The National Provisioner at various points throughout the United States and abroad. This is due entirely to the congestion of all matter carried over the railroads, and all magazines and publications are being delayed for the same reason.

Our publication is mailed at the same regular hour as it has been for many years past, but the delay in delivery by the U. S. postal service is due to the abnormal situation. We trust our subscribers will kindly be patient under the circumstances.

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

FOOD REGULATION TO BE TIGHTENED

Meat Retailers Are Warned Not to Charge too Much

The United States Food Administration issued notice this week of its new food conservation program, made necessary by the critical needs of our allies abroad and by our own situation, both as regards our military forces and our civil population.

Increased saving is declared necessary if we are to meet the food requirements made upon us. New food pledge cards have been issued, and Mr. Hoover has enlarged his program of saving days. He asks for two wheatless days a week and one wheatless meal every day; one meatless day every week, one meatless meal each day, and two porkless days weekly.

Legislation is now being prepared which, if enacted by Congress, will give the Food Administration power to enforce food-saving regulations which are now only enforced by agreement. If these bills go through regulation will be by statute, there may be a program of actual price-fixing for all foods, and evasions now practiced by dealers, hoarding consumers and others can be punished.

Mr. Hoover issued a warning of a special meat scarcity due to bad weather conditions and the traffic tie-up. He warned the trade not to raise prices unduly as a result of this scarcity, and sent a special order to state food administrators to keep a sharp eye on the retailers to see that they did not overcharge. The mass of complaints against retailers' profiteering has been growing, until it has become the dominant note in the food reform program.

Meat Dealers Are to Be Watched.

In his warning on the meat situation Mr. Hoover said:

The United States Food Administration has sent out a general warning against an increase in the price of meat on account of the shortage that confronts the country for the next few days, particularly the eastern states, through the present transportation difficulties.

The Food Administration has instructed meat packers not to increase prices above a normal margin over cost, and to distribute their available supplies fairly among their customers. In order to make certain that these orders are observed and that the benefits reach the consumer, the Food Administration further sent out a telegram to Federal Food Administrators of the states east of the Missouri, calling on them to see that retail dealers observe the same limitations with regard to price and distribution to their customers. This telegram is as follows:

"There is likely to be in the next few days and perhaps for some time thereafter a temporary scarcity of fresh meat, especially in the East. This is not due to lack of supplies of livestock, but to difficulty in transporting the meat. The normal tendency of such a scarcity would be to advance the prices to retailers and consumers out of line with costs of production. This must not happen.

"The Food Administration has instructed meat packers not to sell at prices representing more than a normal average margin above cost, and to distribute such meat as is available fairly among customers. You are directed to enforce this order. You will also inform the public of this action immediately through the press, the local Food Administrators and otherwise.

"You should also give notice in a similar way to retail dealers in meats and substitutes therefor, that they must not at this time charge prices giving more than a normal average margin above cost, and that they must distribute such meat as is available fairly among their patrons. The Food

Administration will on notice from you direct packers and wholesalers not to sell to any retailer who is proved to have violated this instruction.

"Unless the conditions in your state are peculiar, so that the statement would not be justified, you should inform the public that there will be little, if any, increase in the prices of livestock or the cost of production of meats during the near future, and that any material advance in the prices of meats is therefore unreasonable."

The New Food Program.

Concerning the plans for an enlarged food program Mr. Hoover said:

"The program in many particulars is of necessity largely voluntary, but in some particulars it can be enforced under the Food Bill. In any event, no measure that has not the loyal support of the majority of our people can ever succeed. The results of voluntary conservation during the last six months abundantly prove the desire of the vast majority to make the sacrifice necessary to feed the Allies and our own soldiers.

"There is, however, a national risk that we fail to secure the necessary conservation through opposition of a minority disheartening the majority. We should like to have the authority to make the minority bear its share of the burden. The situation does not bear delay and we propose to do the best we can on a voluntary basis, plus what authority we do possess.

"It would be easier for us to ask less than necessity demands. What we do ask are not large percentages; there is no privation in them. In any event we have no intention of exporting more than our savings, for we must and will protect the food supply of our own people. Therefore, the fullness with which we can meet these demands is determined simply by our monthly saving. We have abundant other foods which we can substitute for the exports wanted, and if we could only eliminate all waste and all unnecessary consumption it would solve the problem.

"A large number of our people are not in a position to reduce consumption. Their daily life is of necessity one of continuous economy and saving. The responsibility and the burden of these savings must, therefore, fall in a larger degree upon those more fortunately situated. Those who have most must save most."

The Need for More Meat and Wheat.

The statement of needs which made necessary an increased effort for conservation is put by Mr. Hoover as follows:

The food situation in Europe has become steadily more difficult and larger demands have now been made upon us than ever.

On January 1 we had already exported the sixty million bushels of wheat which comprised our normal surplus from the last harvest. The latest cable from Lord Rhonda, who speaks on behalf of the wheat control of the French, English and Italian Governments, needs no added word from me:

"Unless you are able to send the Allies at least 75,000,000 bushels of wheat over and above what you have exported up to January 1, and in addition to the total exportable surplus from Canada, I cannot take the responsibility of assuring our people that there will be food enough to win the war. Imperative necessity compels me to cable you in this blunt way. No one knows better than I that the American people, regardless of national and individual sacrifice, have so far refused nothing that is needed for the war, but it now lies with America to decide whether or not the Allies in Europe shall have enough bread to hold out until the United States is able to throw its force into the field. I have not minced words because I am convinced that the American people, if they know the truth, will not hesitate to meet the emergency."

We have replied: "We will export every grain that the American people save from their normal consumption. We believe our people will not fail to meet the emergency."

In addition to this amount for the Allies, we must find 15,000,000 bushels for the Belgian relief, or these people whom we have supported all these three years will starve; and we must also furnish some 10,000,000 bushels for Cuba and other neutrals upon whom we are dependent for other foods in return.

In addition to wheat, we are shipping large quantities of corn and other cereals with which to mix in their bread, but Europe must have a wheat foundation for the loaf just as ourselves.

Tremendous Demand for Beef.

In beef our pre-war exports to the Allies averaged less than 1,000,000 pounds per month. During the last two years we have averaged about 22,000,000 pounds per month. They are sending their boats to load an average of 70,000,000 pounds per month during the next three months.

Our own army apparently uses about 10,000,000 pounds per month more than normal to these same men. Our cattle have not increased. We can only provide these drafts upon us by reducing our consumption. As we eat more meat than we need to preserve health, this will do no harm.

Our production averages roughly 650,000,000 pounds per month, and these demands represent a little over 10 per cent. of our consumption. Our own domestic beef consumption has increased from about 70 lbs. per person per annum to about 80 lbs. during the past five years. The public health has been no better during this last period. If we could get back to our pre-war meat consumption we should solve our present problem. The meatless day has made it possible for us to maintain these exports for the present.

In pork products we exported to the Allies about 50,000,000 pounds monthly before the war. We have shipped them about 100,000,000 pounds per month during the past two years. During the next three months they are asking for over 150,000,000 pounds monthly.

Our hogs have decreased since the war began. Our own consumption is far above our health necessities and we can easily save this amount. Our average monthly production of hog products is roughly 750,000,000 pounds. We need to export an increase over pre-war averages of 100,000,000 pounds, and, as our supplies are below normal, we need to save at least 20 per cent. until such a time as our hog supply increases.

If the Cuban sugar crop yields as estimated, we will need to save from 200,000 to 400,000 tons of sugar from our normal consumption if the Allies are to be supplied about 10 per cent.

Not only the increased demands, but also the sharp and distressing reduction in rations amongst the Allies are evidence enough of the acute situation we must meet.

The New Food Pledge Card.

The text of the new food pledge card includes the following:

The Food Administration asks every loyal American to help win the war by maintaining rigidly, as a minimum of saving, the following program:

Have two wheatless days (Monday and Wednesday) in every week, and one wheatless meal in every day.

Explanation—On "wheatless" days and in "wheatless" meals of other days use no crackers, pastry, macaroni, breakfast food, or other cereal food containing wheat, and use no wheat flour in any form except the small amount that may be needed for thickening soups or gravies, or for a binder in corn bread and other cereal breads. As to bread, if you bake it at home, use other cereals than wheat, and if you buy it, buy only war bread. Our object is that we should buy and consume one-third less wheat products than we did last year.

Have one meatless day (Tuesday) in every

(Continued on page 40.)

PRACTICAL POINTS FOR THE TRADE

ACTUAL PACKINGHOUSE TESTS.

[EDITOR'S NOTE.—Every packinghouse superintendent keeps a record of tests, which is his most precious possession, and which serves him as a guide and reference in succeeding operations. It is only actual tests that tell the story in packinghouse practice; theory is all right, but practical results are a necessary guide always. The National Provisioner has printed on this page of "Practical Points for the Trade" many tests of this sort, in answering inquiries from subscribers. It has many more of these test results at its command, and will publish them from time to time for the general information of readers, instead of withholding them until some specific inquiry is made.]

SMOKING FRANKFURTER SAUSAGE.

A Canadian subscriber asks this question:
Editor The National Provisioner:

We would like to know what is used in frankfurters to give them the smoked flavor. We make and sell a large quantity and have a lot of different recipes, some advocating smoking and others not. We have smoked them and cannot get the real smoked flavor. Frankfurters have a distinct flavor all their own, a smoke flavor which we cannot get. We would like to have you tell us how to get it.

The formulas we have given time and again for frankfurters or weinerwurst, or whatever you may wish to name this sausage, contain no "smoke" flavor. The smoking is effected by smoking in the smokehouse over a hickory wood and sawdust fire; that is all.

There are dyes and flavors obtainable, but they are not permissible in the United States. For instance, pyroligneous acid, a distillation of wood, imparts a smoked flavor; and Armenian bolo, an outside color.

There is positively no adulterant used in the United States in the manufacture of frankfurters, either to acquire flavor or color. Wholesome meats are used, salt and seasonings, with a little saltpeter to enhance color in some instances. The casings are thoroughly cleaned and the sausage smoked, then cooked a short time, and then placed in a cool and reasonably dry room, with little or no air agitation.

Any sausage, except "dry" sausage, should go into consumption as quickly as possible. No matter how good a sausage may be, it will deteriorate with age, to say nothing of shrinkage.

Smoking should be effected in a temperature of 160 degs. Fahr. for two hours, then immerse in water of 180 degs. Fahr. for five minutes. Use hickory wood and hickory sawdust in smoking, without flame, and hold the smokehouse around 160 to 165 degs. Fahr. for two hours. This should give you satisfactory results.

RECIPES FOR SCRAPPLE.

A subscriber in the East writes:

Editor The National Provisioner:

Can you tell us how to make genuine Philadelphia scrapple?

Following are several recipes from different makers for scrapple:

Scrapple is made of meat from pigs' heads and feet, cooked until all the bones are freed and eliminated. The meat is then picked into small pieces, and enough cooked corn meal, and the meat liquor added to make of the desired consistency. Then the thoroughly amalgamated mass is turned into molds, and when thoroughly chilled is ready for sale. The seasoning consists of salt, marjoram, thyme and white pepper. The whole must be thoroughly cooked and mixed while hot. Just enough water to cook the meat is sufficient; at the same time care should be taken not to use too little water.

According to one recipe you boil a cleaned pig's head until all the meat leaves the bones. Chop the meat fine. Chill the liquor until all the grease can be removed. Bring the liquor to a boil and add the meat, seasoning with salt and pepper. When the mass again begins to boil add slowly yellow corn meal, stirring constantly. Cook for one hour, stirring for the first ten minutes; then allow the

mass to simmer the balance of the cooking time. When finished put in molds and chill thoroughly. It is usually fried in hot fat.

Another maker of Philadelphia scrapple uses a jacketed kettle with agitator. He takes 150 pounds of water stock, in which pigs' heads, feet and skins have boiled; 15 pounds of the meat, chopped fine; 12 pounds of liver pudding meat, spiced; 25 pounds of white corn meal (some prefer yellow); 15 pounds of rye flour; salt and pepper to taste. Have the stock boiling, then add corn meal and rye flour slowly, and cook for one hour and 15 minutes. Do not get too salty; start with a pound of salt, scattered slowly over the agitating mass, and test. When cooked run into molds and chill. Some customers prefer a taste of marjoram or thyme, but this must not be overdone in any case.

BRANDING STERILIZED SAUSAGE.

Announcement has been made by the federal meat inspection authorities that sausage put up in oil or brine need not be branded with the sterilization mark, since the mark would be obliterated anyway in the process of canning. The notice to inspectors says:

Referring to notice in Service and Regulatory Announcements of August, 1917, under the caption "Use, Preparation, and Handling of Meats Passed for Sterilization," it will not be required that sausage put up in oil or brine be branded with the sterilization statement, inasmuch as such marks would be obliterated in the process of canning, and would therefore serve no useful purpose. Furthermore, the branding is rendered unnecessary for the existing practice of dispensing the sausage direct from the containers which are required to be properly labeled to show that the product was prepared from meat passed for sterilization.

Packinghouse, provision, refrigeration and other machinery and equipment at second-hand. Buy it or sell it through The National Provisioner's "Wanted and For Sale" department on page 48.

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New York and
Chicago

Official Organ American Meat Packers'
Association

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CONSERVATION WITH SANITY

By James H. Collins.

A trade journal editor reports with pride that, since the Food Administration's declaration that we should conserve, he has eaten 25 per cent. less food, smoked only one cigar a day instead of five, and has done without a new winter suit and overcoat entirely.

The business men's club in one of our large industrial centers takes a vote of members to decide whether it will eliminate the annual banquet, and decides to uphold the Food Administration by having a smoker instead.

The child who refuses to eat his crusts or drink his milk has the Food Administration held up to him as a new national bogey man.

There are many other instances of this sort coming to light now, and they simply

indicate that the American people never do anything by halves, and that the publicist, having so carefully spread the idea of conservation, must now add the idea of—sanity.

Again let it be said there is plenty of food in this country for everybody. In a list of one hundred staples we are asked to save barely a dozen things—beef, pork, mutton, wheat, fats, sugar and dairy products, except cheese.

There are plenty of delicious things for banquets, and, in view of the war adjustments now being made in every industry, and the need for business men coming together for understanding and team work, trade banquets on real conservation lines are to be commended, if for no other reason than that they are dandy gloom dispellers.

The cigarless day and overcoatless winter may play some part in war finance, but they are not food conservation, and it would probably be better war finance to increase one's business or personal earning capacity. On every hand the country is called upon to make radical changes in its living and working habits.

These changes must be made with as little disturbance and privation as possible. Sticking the suffix "less" after familiar food staples is not the whole food conservation. There are plenty of opportunities to use the plus as well as the minus sign.

Real food saving is not doing without, so much as finding something just as good, or better.

BUTCHERS AND MEAT SAVING

Many people do not seem to know why it should be necessary to be so strict in the conservation of meats, and why so much meat has to be sent to our Allies. Their food animals have decreased by 33,000,000 since the war began. Thus the source of their meat production is decreasing. At the same time the needs of their soldiers and war workers have increased the necessary meat consumption.

Our meat exports to our Allies are now already almost three times what they were before the war. Their needs will steadily increase because their own production of food animals will steadily decrease because of lack of feed for them.

If we save one ounce of meat per person per day we can send our Allies what they need. And one of the ways to do that is to use more poultry, rabbits and particularly fish and sea food, in place of mutton, pork and beef, which should not be used more than once a day under any circumstances.

This is what the butcher should tell his customers. And he should also tell them to use all leftover meats, cold or in "made" dishes, and to use soups more freely, also to reduce the use of fried foods to lessen the

consumption of lard and other fats. Vegetable oils such as olive, cottonseed and peanut, can take their place.

And soap should not be wasted, on account of the glycerine which is necessary for explosives. Almost every housekeeper can make scrubbing soap at home, and every bit of fat she can save and scrape together and sell to the soapmaker is so much added to the good cause.

From present indications it will not be very long before food cards will be issued, and that will mean that more than one day in the week will be meatless. Surely every butcher will be patriotic enough to keep the law in spirit as well as in letter. By that is meant that no customer should be entitled to more meat than is needed for immediate use for the day.

It is easy enough to evade the law by selling to those who can afford it sufficient meat to last them two or three and even four days. This is decidedly wrong and unfair, and if known to the proper authorities would probably be severely punished.

And porkless days, too, should be strictly observed in every shop. If every man who sells meat adheres to the terms of his food pledge, there need be no loss of business whatever. The retail butcher should show himself as good a citizen as any other.

AN APPEAL TO THE SOUTH

A statement has been issued by Secretary McAdoo, as Director General of the Railroads, declaring that the production by each section of the United States of its own food and feedstuffs would be much more economical, and would effect a great relief in the transportation problem.

He urges upon the people of the South, especially the farmers, to relieve the strain on the railroads as much as possible during the coming year by producing their own food and feed crops, thus rendering unnecessary the transportation of such materials from other parts of the country to them.

The Secretary emphasizes the fact that he does not suggest that the growing of cotton should be discouraged, but that the South, in addition to raising all the cotton that it can well cultivate, should grow hay and corn for its stock and produce as much food as possible for its own people.

He says: "If the South can feed itself, the effect will be to release from unnecessary service in the South a vast number of freight cars and engines and greatly help to win the war."

Here is where the cotton seed crushing industry comes in, with its rapid development of peanut and soya bean crushing as a side line, and its general encouragement of increased livestock production by these varied activities.

TRADE GLEANINGS

A sausage factory has been opened at 127 Charlotte street, Norfolk, Va., by Otto Rupp. Machinery for the manufacture of peanut oil will be installed by D. B. Mills of Floyd, Fla.

Armour & Company's new branch house at 2432-54 Ontario street, Cleveland, Ohio, has been opened.

Kingan & Co., Richmond, Va., will repair and enlarge three brick warehouses at a cost of about \$5,600.

L. G. Council and associates have organized the L. G. Council Fertilizer Works at Americus, Ga., and will establish a plant.

Fire destroyed the plant of the Syracuse Rendering Co., Syracuse, N. Y., with a loss of \$100,000. The origin is unknown.

The Queen City Chemical & Soap Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$10,000 by S. Gottlieb and Harry A. Pleatman.

The Kleberg County Commercial Club contemplates the construction of a municipal abattoir and cold storage plant in Kingsville, Tex., at a cost of \$20,000.

R. L. and H. C. Bridger, Mrs. H. C. Bridger and Mrs. R. L. Bridger are the incorporators of the Bridger Corporation, Bladenboro, N. C., to manufacture fertilizer. Capital stock, \$50,000.

It is reported that a peanut oil mill at Atlanta, Ga., with an annual crushing capacity

of 1,000,000 bushels of peanuts is contemplated by Louis Wiegert of The Carlton, Baltimore, Md.

Bellows & Squires Co., Ocran, Va. has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$300,000 to conduct a fertilizer factory. The officers are: J. F. Bellows, president, and W. L. Bellows, secretary.

C. Lehmann Packing Co., Inc., Brooklyn, N. Y., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$250,000 by J. L. Young, 1066 Carroll street, Brooklyn; J. H. Greenbaum and S. Cohan, 31 Liberty street, New York, N. Y.

The following officers were elected at the annual meeting of the Beech-Nut Packing Co., Canajoharie, N. Y.: President, Bartlett Arkell; vice-president, treasurer and general manager, Walter H. Lipe, and secretary, Frank E. Barbour.

WAR SAVINGS STAMPS.

The machinery by which the purchase of a thrift stamp or a war savings stamp is to be made as easy and convenient as the purchase of a spool of thread or a pound of nails, in every community in the United States, is rapidly being established. Already 185,000 war savings stamp agencies have been established, and soon this number will have been increased by 350,000.

In addition to these agencies there will be

1,000,000 sales stations, which do not receive direct authorization to make the sales from the Secretary of the Treasury, but obtain their stamps from authorized agents and sell them over their counters, at their cashiers' windows, and other places.

Fifty thousand post offices now have war savings stamps on sale and 29,000 banks and 8,000 individual firms and corporations have been appointed agents. Nine thousand interstate corporations having places of business in several States will constitute 115,000 additional agencies.

An intensive campaign is now on for the establishing of war savings societies which can be organized by 10 or more persons in any community, school, club, church, factory or office and can be affiliated with the National War Savings Committee at Washington upon application.

EXPORT LICENSES TO CANADA.

To facilitate exports to Canada and Newfoundland there has been heretofore issued through the Customs Service a special license whereby goods have been permitted to enter Canada and Newfoundland without an individual license for each shipment, except in the case of commodities which the War Trade Board has heretofore found it necessary to conserve, and for whose exportation individual licenses have been required, as stated in the several announcements made by the Board from time to time.

The War Trade Board announces a revised list of such commodities which will hereafter require individual export licenses when exported to Canada or Newfoundland. Any commodity appearing on this revised list which hitherto has not required an individual license when exported to those countries will be passed by the Collectors of Customs in the same manner as heretofore when the shipment is covered by ocean or railroad bill of lading marked "for export," and dated on or before January 25, 1918.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE
United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of **ABRAHAM GOLD**, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells Wednesday, February 5, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at 172 East 106th street, and immediately thereafter at 1505 Park avenue, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of fixtures, horse, wagon and harness.

JACOB KATZ, Receiver.

LEON DASHEW, 320 Broadway, and EDWARD KAUFMANN, Attorneys for Receiver, New York.

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PROVISIONS AND LARD

WEEKLY REVIEW

All articles under this head are quoted by the barrel, except lard, which is quoted by the hundredweight in tierces, pork and beef by the barrel or tierce and hogs by the hundredweight.

Hog Rally from Moderate Declines—More Buying as Prices Reach Suggested Minimums—Weather Conditions Still Against Business—Strike Averted in Packing Industry—Some Buying for Government.

The provision situation has continued unsettled, due primarily to the unfavorable weather conditions, and to the inadequate car facilities. These conditions worked against hog prices, and for a time this market was under material pressure. The paralyzing influence of the livestock trade was the result of the eastern rail blockade, which forced shippers out of the market, and prices broke on the moderate receipts of hogs at western points. For a time it was claimed that packers were shipping hogs from Omaha and Sioux City, where prices were low, to the higher Chicago market. The declines in the hog market continued until prices reached their suggested minimum of about 15½¢ per lb., when more buying set in and there was a natural drawback on the receipts. Private reports are that many hogs that are mature are being held back owing to scarcity of cars. Food Administration men have been at western stock yards recently, inquiring into the details as to the hogs and also measuring feeding values, it being understood that their idea is that corn values are still around \$1.25 per bushel, although the scarcity of cars has been a factor resulting in cash corn prices being held at over \$1.40 per bushel for the fair grades, and around \$1.60 per bushel for the good grades.

Buying of hog products credited to Government interests was a factor in steadying the market during the week. It was impossible to ascertain details as to this, but it was assumed that absorption was of fair volume, both for home and foreign governments. The requirements are so great that frequent absorption is looked for, and in the aggregate large amounts will be taken. This buying goes a long way toward offsetting, if not completely overshadowing, the effect of meat-

less and porkless days, and the general economy and substitution going on through the country, and at foreign points, because of high prices, war exigencies and shipping difficulties.

Hog prices recently have averaged \$15.50 at 15.90 per 100 lbs., as against \$16.50 a week ago and about \$11.60 last year. The weight of the hogs has been a little better—around 215 lbs., compared with 211 lbs. recently and 198 lbs. a year ago. The severely cold weather and the railroad blockades are resulting in higher costs of shipping and are also leading to rather more confusion in marketing.

Exports of hog products have not been especially striking recently, but larger shipments are expected soon, as facilities for shipping have been improved, due to larger fuel supplies and the arrival of more tonnage. The recent official report showed that exports of pork during December were 5,427,000 lbs. from the United States, against 8,493,000 lbs. in December, 1916. The shipments of beef from the country for the corresponding time were 34,000,000 lbs., against 21,000,000, and exports of bacon were 42,000,000 lbs., against 74,000,000, respectively. Exports of lard from the United States during December were 12,669,000 lbs., compared with 46,162,000 lbs. in December, 1916. Shipments of hams and shoulders were 29,000,000 lbs., against 28,000,000 lbs. a year ago.

Much satisfaction has been expressed by trade interests in general because of the fact that a strike in the packing industry has been averted. An agreement has been reached whereby both sides will accept an arbitrator, to be named by the Secretary of Labor. Many thousands of workers in western, northwestern and southwestern points, together with eastern sections, will be affected by this arbitration.

BEEF.—The market continues in a very firm position. The receipts are rather light, due to the unsettled weather, which is against the movement. Mess, \$31@32;

packet, \$32@33; family, \$34@36; East India, \$52@54.

LARD.—The market remains firm, with a quiet trade. The hog receipts were smaller than expected and hog prices firmer. The peace news had very little influence. Quoted: City, 25½¢, nom.; Western, \$25.90@26; Middle West, \$25.90@26, nom.; refined Continental, \$27; South American, \$27.25; Brazilian kegs, \$28.25; compounds, \$22.50@23.50, nom.

PORK.—The market is strong locally, due to the moderate receipts and light offerings. The firmer hog market was a factor. Quoted: Mess, \$50.50@51; clear, \$50@56, and family, \$54@55.

SEE PAGE 29 FOR LATER MARKETS.

HOG PRICES WILL HOLD UP.

Government View of the Situation Leads Trade Experts to Confirm Market Predictions.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from W. G. Press & Co.)

Chicago, Jan. 30, 1918.—Meager hog receipts are forcing hog prices to higher levels this week. Yesterday's average price in Chicago was \$15.95 and the top was \$16.15. Yesterday's average price was 40¢ higher than Saturday when hogs sold down around \$15.50 as an average. Today's top on hogs is \$16.45 and the market is 25¢ to 30¢ higher than yesterday.

The 15,000 hogs here today are coming in slowly and the packers are free buyers of the few hogs that are on sale. Their activity is due no doubt to the realization that the severe weather all through the West and Northwest will seriously interfere with hog shipments for the balance of the week, and that hog prices will be higher the balance of the week, because of moderate receipts. But we can see a very heavy movement of hogs ahead of us just as soon as the railroads are able to take care of the hogs offered for shipment and this heavy movement should set hog values back to last Saturday's prices.

We do not expect values to hold much over \$15.50 while the heavy movement is on. We

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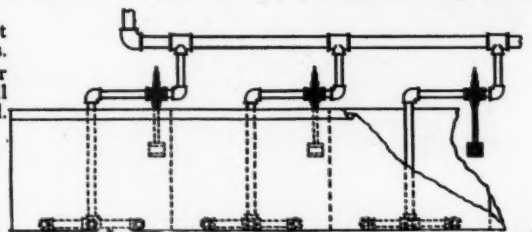
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have been strong in the statement in our recent market letters that hogs would sell down to \$15.50 during January, the prices set by the Government as the desired minimum for an average drove of hogs in Chicago, and now that our prediction has been realized we are going to venture another prediction on hog values for the future, and the basis of our prediction is the Government Food Administration's stated policies.

J. P. Cotton, head of the Meat Division of the Food Administration, in an address before the National Live Stock Association at Salt Lake City, said that the policy of the Food Administration would continue to be to maintain hog values on a basis of a minimum of \$15.50 for average hogs in Chicago, as that price is regarded a fair minimum. He said that minimum had been held up to date, and he did not expect to change it in the future, but believed that this minimum could be held. He said his expectations are backed by buying orders for export, sufficiently large in his opinion to handle this winter's run of hogs, even though the receipts should be large. The idea is to stabilize values and prevent wide fluctuations.

He further stated that the hog raiser will get no substantial advantage by rushing hogs to market trying to get top prices, and advised

them to keep both eyes on the hogs and send them to market when they are ready, and the Government will try to hold the market.

Now, with the Government in a position to know the requirements ahead of us for hog product, and their desire to encourage hog raising, it is our strong conviction that hogs will not go below the \$15.00 mark desired by the Government. Of course, hog product will pile up in the big packing centers, owing to lack of shipping facilities. But when they are increasing in the packing centers they are decreasing in the big food consuming districts of the East, and the lack of transportation is keeping them from going across the water, and they are not going as they will go as soon as the railroads get in position to handle them, which will probably be within a very short time. When that time comes, warehouses will have plenty of space and will be looking for storage that they are now refusing.

Hog receipts will get lighter by the middle of March and we believe that hogs will advance to the record high levels of last year and maybe higher. Therefore, we expect hogs to sell from now on from \$15.00 up, but we do not expect them to sell under \$15.50. With hogs selling at \$15.50, as we predict they will during the rush season of hogs to market, we cannot see how lard, ribs and pork can hold at

present levels. Ten dollars per hundred between live hogs and May lard is too big a spread.

EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS

Exports of hog products for the week ending Jan. 26, 1918, with comparisons:

To—	PORK, BBLs.		
	Week Jan. 26, 1918.	Week Jan. 27, 1917.	From Nov. 1, '17, to Jan. 26, 1918.
United Kingdom..	.....	50	33
Continent .....	.....	401	.....
So. & Cen. Am...	830	51	2,536
West Indies	1,380	1,305	3,381
Br. No. Am. Col.	420	25	605
Other countries...	213	.....	507
Total	2,852	1,892	7,072

MEATS, LBS.		
United Kingdom..	2,115,000	9,934,000
Continent	6,470,000	14,135,000
So. & Cen. Am...	107,000	62,000
West Indies	839,000	205,000
Br. No. Am. Col.	.....	11,000
Other countries...	1,779,000	1,887,000
Total	11,311,000	24,336,000

LARD, LBS.		
United Kingdom..	624,000	5,388,000
Continent	8,798,000	14,264,000
So. & Cen. Am...	68,000	581,000
West Indies	255,000	387,000
Br. No. Am. Col.	.....	5,000
Other countries...	211,000	128,000
Total	9,867,000	20,753,000

RECAPITULATION OF THE WEEK'S EXPORTS.			
From—	Pork, bbls.	Meats, lbs.	Lard, lbs.
New York	2,852	11,311,000	9,867,000
Total week	2,852	11,311,000	9,867,000
Previous week ..	.....	6,064,000	1,541,000
Two weeks ago...	.....	2,372,000	230,000
Cor. week last y'r	1,892	24,336,000	20,753,000

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY OF EXPORTS.

	From Nov. 1, '17, to Jan. 26, '18.	Same time last year.	Decrease.
Pork, lbs.	1,414,000	3,729,000	2,315,000
Meats, lbs.	120,375,000	228,490,000	108,115,000
Lard, lbs.	47,574,000	127,254,000	79,680,000

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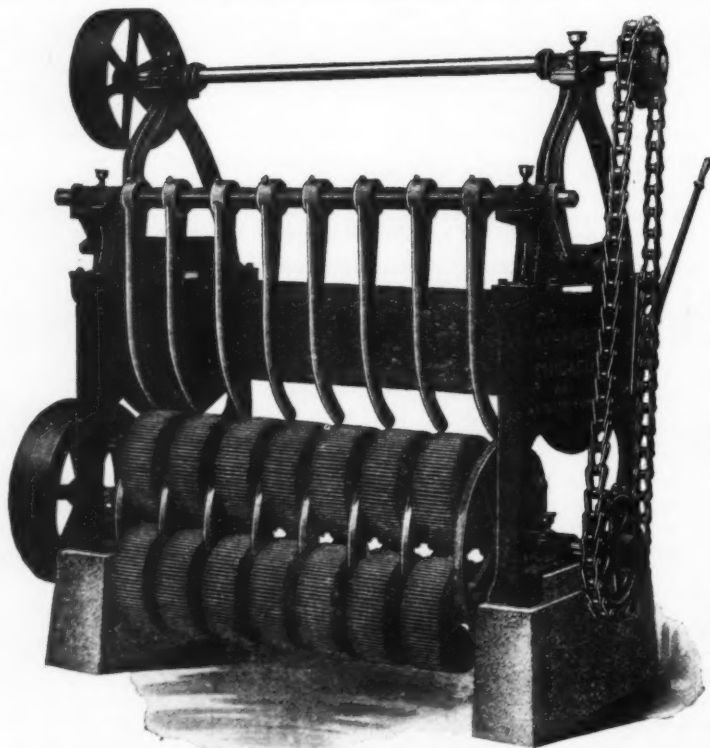
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CHICAGO

TALLOW, STEARINE, GREASE and SOAP

WEEKLY REVIEW

TALLOW.—The tallow market has not shown much feature recently. Prices have been maintained on the basis of 17½c. for city special tallows loose. Buyers have not been inclined to anticipate future requirements, although more is said of the undertone being firmer. There is general firmness in oils and greases, and not much selling pressure. Occasional small declines are reported, when supplies show a tendency to accumulate, but these accumulations seem to be rather easily worked off. At least, the market has not been seriously reactionary of late. Political reports are being closely followed, as it is believed that with actual peace there will be considerable foreign replenishment of oils and greases, and if this buying takes place in the current market, which is empty of important stocks, its effect on prices might be greater than supposed in certain quarters, where it is held that prevailing high levels discount, to some extent at least, the peace prospects. South American tallows are arriving, and it is predicted that this business will continue of fair proportions. These foreign tallows here have been the main influence toward appeasing urgent buying, and holding prices where they have been. Generally the foreign markets are quiet and firm.

Prime city tallow in the local market is quoted at 16¾c. nominal and city specials at 17½c. loose, nominal.

OLEO STEARINE.—The market is quiet on the basis of 18@18½c. with no selling pressure. There has been a slight increase in the demand for compound lard account.

SEE PAGE 29 FOR LATER MARKETS.

SOYA BEAN OIL.—Values are firmly held as supplies are light and tank cars are scarce. Demand has been on a fair scale. Offerings from the coast are at 17c. in sellers' tanks. Spot is quoted at 18¾@18½c. for crude in bbls.

CORN OIL.—A firm tone has been in evidence during the week notwithstanding a dull consuming inquiry. The market for crude is now quoted at \$18.65@18.75 in bbls.

COCOANUT OIL.—The market continues in a strong position, due to small stocks. Consuming demand has been rather quiet. The far East market was reported stronger. Ceylon, 18¼@18½c. in bbls.; Cochin, 19@19¼c. in bbls.

PALM OIL.—Values are well held, due to the small stocks on hand and prices are nominally quoted. Demand has continued fair. Prime, red spot, 28c., nom.; Lagos, spot, 31@32c., nom.; to arrive, —; palm kernel, 17½@18c., nom., in bbls. Nigar, 28@29c.

OLEO OIL.—The market continues firm but very quiet. Extras are quoted at 23@23½c., according to quality.

PEANUT OIL.—The market continues firm with a fair consuming trade. Offerings are on a small scale due to the railroad conditions and tank car scarcity. Foreign oil in sellers' tanks sold at 19c. f. o. b. the coast. Prices quoted, crude, tanks, at \$1.36@1.37.

NEATSFOOT OIL.—The market had a stronger tone during the week. Demand was in fair volume but the offerings continue light, due to the small supplies. Prices are quoted, 20 cold test, \$2.85@3.05; 30, \$2.80@2.90, and prime, \$2@2.25.

GREASE.—The local market is very firm with a fair demand. The western market was reported easier. Quoted: Yellow, 16@16½c., nom.; bone, 16½@17c., nom.; house, 16@16½c., nom. Brown, 15½@16c.

FOREIGN COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE.

New York, January 31, 1918.—Foreign commercial exchange rates, as far as quoted, are:

London—	
Bankers, 60 days	4.72
Cable transfers	4.76½
Demand sterling	4.75½
Commercial bills, sight	4.75½
Commercial, 60 days	4.71½
Commercial, 90 days	4.69½
Paris—	
Commercial, 90 days	No quotations.
Commercial, 60 days	5.78½
Commercial, sight	5.72½
Bankers' cables	5.69½
Bankers' checks	5.71½
Berlin—	
Commercial, sight	No quotations.
Bankers' sight	No quotations.
Bankers' cables	No quotations.
Antwerp—	
Commercial, 60 days	No quotations.
Bankers' sight	No quotations.
Bankers' cables	No quotations.
Amsterdam—	
Commercial, sight	43½
Commercial, 60 days	43½
Bankers' sight	43½
Copenhagen—	
Bankers' checks	31
Bankers' cables	31½

OCEAN FREIGHTS.

[Subject to change. Quotations given are shillings per ton and cents per 100 lbs.]

	Liver-	Glas-	Rotter-	Copen-
	pool.	gow.	dam.	hagen.
Beef, tierces	\$7.00	\$4.00	....	....
Pork, barrels	7.00	4.00	....	....
Racon	7.00	4.00	....	....
Canned meats	7.00	4.00	....	....
Lard, tierces	7.00	4.00	....	....
Tallow	7.00	4.00	....	....
Cottonseed oil	7.00	....	....	....
Oil cake	7.00	....	....	....
Butter	7.00	4.00	....	....

No rates to Hamburg.

GREEN AND SWEET PICKLED MEATS.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner from The Davidson Commission Co.)

Chicago, January 31, 1918.—Quotations on green and sweet pickled meats, f. o. b. Chicago, loose, are as follows:

Regular Hams—Green, 8@10 lbs., ave., 24c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 23¾c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 23½c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 23½c.; 16@18 lbs. ave., 23c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 23c. Sweet pickled, 8@10 lbs., ave., 25¼c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 25c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 24¾c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 24½c.; 16@18 lbs. ave., 24¼@25c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 24¼@25c.

Skinned Hams—Green, 14@16 lbs., ave., 24¼c.; 16@18 lbs. ave., 24¼c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 24¼c.; 20@22 lbs. ave., 24c.; 22@24 lbs. ave., 23¾c. Sweet pickled, 14@16 lbs. ave., 24c.; 16@18 lbs. ave., 23¾c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 23¾c.; 20@22 lbs. ave., 23½c.; 22@24 lbs. ave., 23c.

Picnic Hams—Green, 4@6 lbs., ave., 20c.; 6@8 lbs. ave., 19¼c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 18½c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 18¼c. Sweet pickled, 4@6 lbs. ave., 20¾c.; 6@8 lbs. ave., 19¼c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 18½c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 18¼c.

Clear Bellies—Green, 6@8 lbs. ave., 32c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 30c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 29½c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 29c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 28½c. Sweet pickled, 6@8 lbs. ave., 29c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 28¾c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 28¼c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 28c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 27¾c.

PORK CUTS IN NEW YORK.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner from H. C. Zaun.)

New York, January 31, 1918.—Wholesale prices on green and sweet pickled pork cuts in New York City are reported as follows: Pork loins, 30@32c.; green hams, 8@10 lbs. ave., 28½c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 26c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 25c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 25c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 25c.; green clear bellies, 8@10 lbs. ave., 31c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 31c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 29c.; green rib bellies, 10@12 lbs. ave., 29½c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 28c.; S. P. clear bellies, 6@8 lbs. ave., 28½c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 29½c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 29c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 29c.; S. P. rib bellies, 10@12 lbs. ave., 28c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 28c.; S. P. hams, 8@10 lbs. ave., 28c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 27½c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 28c.; city steam lard, 25¼c. nom.; city dressed hogs, 24@24½c.

Western prices on green cuts are as follows: Pork loins, 8@10 lbs. ave., 27c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 26c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 25c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 24c.; skinned shoulders, 23c.; boneless butts, 27c.; Boston butts, 26c.; regular trimmings, 20c.; lean trimmings, 22c.; spare ribs, 19c.; neck ribs, 8@9c.; kidneys, 11c.; tails, 16c.; livers, 7½c.; snouts, 13@14c.; pig tongues, 20c.

CEYLON and COCHIN COCOANUT OIL
IN BARRELS PROMPT DELIVERY
TALLOW, GREASE and ALL SOAP MATERIALS

WELCH, HOLME & CLARK CO.

Office and Warehouse

383 West Street

—:—

New York City

EXPORTS OF HOG PRODUCTS.

Exports of hog products from the port of New York during the ten-day period ending December 31, 1917, are just now reported by the U. S. Customs Service in detail as follows:

HOGS.—Argentina, 3 hd.

BACON.—Barbados, 1,320 lbs.; Bermuda, 405 lbs.; Brazil, 880 lbs.; British India, 1,365 lbs.; British West Africa, 6,385 lbs.; British West India, 2,635 lbs.; Canada, 1,145,345 lbs.; Colombia, 99 lbs.; Cuba, 152,230 lbs.; Dutch Guiana, 7,920 lbs.; England, 4,810,774 lbs.; France, 106,980 lbs.; Guatemala, 121 lbs.; Haiti, 500 lbs.; Danish West Indies, 50 lbs.; Italy, 2,228,074 lbs.; Jamaica, 2,691 lbs.; Mexico, 450 lbs.; Netherlands, 2,405,731 lbs.; Peru, 4,346 lbs.; San Domingo, 1,278 lbs.; Scotland, 627,499 lbs. Total, 11,507,078 lbs.

HAMS AND SHOULDERS.—Barbados, 1,700 lbs.; Bermuda, 2,115 lbs.; Bolivia, 100 lbs.; Brazil, 2,850 lbs.; British East Africa, 5,495 lbs.; British Guiana, 2,730 lbs.; British India, 6,593 lbs.; British West Africa, 8,879 lbs.; British West Indies, 5,052 lbs.; Colombia, 2,227 lbs.; Canada, 596,510 lbs.; Cuba, 218,370 lbs.; Danish West Indies, 3,759 lbs.; Dutch Guiana, 1,184 lbs.; Dutch West Indies, 1,076 lbs.; England, 4,296,758 lbs.; French Africa, 1,750 lbs.; French Guiana, 1,165 lbs.; French West Indies, 3,842 lbs.; Greece, 9,800 lbs.; Haiti, 600 lbs.; Jamaica, 13,842 lbs.; Liberia, 800 lbs.; Mexico, 3,650 lbs.; Newfoundland, 114 lbs.; Nicaragua, 170 lbs.; Panama, 400 lbs.; Peru, 4,430 lbs.; San Domingo, 1,362 lbs.; Scotland, 99,695 lbs.; Trinidad, Island of, 1,500 lbs.; Venezuela, 3,185 lbs. Total, 5,301,703 lbs.

LARD.—Bolivia, 6,000 lbs.; British West Africa, 1,000 lbs.; British West Indies, 3,150 lbs.; Canada, 147,555 lbs.; Colombia, 657 lbs.; Cuba, 20,773 lbs.; Spanish West Indies, 6,572 lbs.; England, 977,797 lbs.; France, 448,696 lbs.; French Africa, 1,250 lbs.; French Guiana, 4,500 lbs.; Mexico, 3,200 lbs.; Netherlands, 2,549,296 lbs.; San Domingo, 22,650 lbs.; Scotland, 64,000 lbs. Total, 4,257,096 lbs.

NEUTRAL LARD.—Norway, 18,500 lbs.

LARD COMPOUNDS.—Bermuda, 17,690 lbs.; British India, 82,687 lbs.; British West Africa, 575 lbs.; British West Indies, 4,000 lbs.; Costa Rica, 500 lbs.; Cuba, 2,573 lbs.; Danish West Indies, 7,650 lbs.; Dutch West Indies, 6,814 lbs.; England, 247,372 lbs.; French Africa, 1,389 lbs.; Haiti, 1,100 lbs.; Jamaica, 100 lbs.; Panama, 174,993 lbs.; San Domingo, 12,408 lbs.; Trinidad, Island of, 15,218 lbs. Total, 574,709 lbs.

LARD OILS.—British India, 104 gals.; Mexico, 880 gals. Total, 984 gals.

FRESH PORK.—Cuba, 2,500 lbs.

PICKLED PORK.—Bermuda, 37,650 lbs.; British West Africa, 1,200 lbs.; British West Indies, 21,900 lbs.; Costa Rica, 1,000 lbs.; Cuba, 39,046 lbs.; Danish West Indies, 5,069 lbs.; Dutch Guiana, 37,300 lbs.; Dutch West Indies, 2,100 lbs.; England, 187,424 lbs.; French Guiana, 74,300 lbs.; Haiti, 17,850 lbs.; Newfoundland, 4,000 lbs.; Panama, 3,700 lbs.; San Domingo, 1,100 lbs.; Trinidad, Island of, 14,400 lbs. Total, 448,039 lbs.

CANNED PORK.—Barbados, 21 lbs.; Bermuda, 600 lbs.; Brazil, 1,375 lbs.; Cuba, 2,500 lbs.; Danish West Indies, 12 lbs.; Dutch West Indies, 34 lbs.; England, 100,900 lbs.; San Domingo, 22,875 lbs.; Venezuela, 1,800 lbs. Total, 130,117 lbs.

CANNED SAUSAGE.—Argentina, 8,588 lbs.; Barbados, 99 lbs.; Bermuda, 1,322 lbs.; Brazil, 4,013 lbs.; British West Africa, 1,193 lbs.; British West Indies, 112 lbs.; Columbia,

280 lbs.; Cuba, 12,060 lbs.; Danish West Indies, 86 lbs.; Dutch West Indies, 125 lbs.; French Guiana, 162 lbs.; French West Indies, 250 lbs.; Haiti, 50 lbs.; Italy, 79,523 lbs.; Mexico, 24 lbs.; San Domingo, 302 lbs. Total, 108,189 lbs.

OTHER SAUSAGE.—Argentina, 459 lbs.; Bolivia, 50 lbs.; British West Africa, 1,240 lbs.; British West Indies, 427 lbs.; Cuba, 506 lbs.; Danish West Indies, 609 lbs.; Dutch West Indies, 710 lbs.; France, 30,526 lbs.; French West Indies, 1,000 lbs.; French Guiana, 220 lbs.; Haiti, 25 lbs.; Jamaica, 49 lbs.; Mexico, 240 lbs.; Panama, 220 lbs.; San Domingo, 756 lbs.; Venezuela, 100 lbs. Total, 37,136 lbs.

EXPORTS OF BEEF PRODUCTS.

Exports of beef products from the port of New York during the ten-day period ending December 31, 1917, are just now reported by the U. S. Customs Service as follows:

CATTLE.—Bermuda, 120 hd.; Brazil, 2 hd.; San Domingo, 2 hd. Total, 124 hd.

PICKLED BEEF.—Barbados, 14,000 lbs.; Bermuda, 200 lbs.; Brazil, 360 lbs.; British Guiana, 20,000 lbs.; British West Africa, 4,912 lbs.; British West Indies, 4,856 lbs.; Cuba, 24,509 lbs.; Danish West Indies, 4,738 lbs.; Dutch Guiana, 24,750 lbs.; Dutch West Indies, 1,050 lbs.; England, 5,600 lbs.; France, 50,000 lbs.; French Guiana, 30,950 lbs.; French West Indies, 1,860 lbs.; Haiti, 3,000 lbs.; Mexico, 1,962 lbs.; Netherlands, 3,990,150 lbs.; Newfoundland, 218,000 lbs.; San Domingo, 48 lbs.; Scotland, 15,206 lbs.; Trinidad, Island of, 5,000 lbs. Total, 4,421,151 lbs.

FRESH BEEF.—Canada, 784,000 lbs.; Cuba, 96,805 lbs.; Danish West Indies, 117 lbs.; Dutch Guiana, 720 lbs.; Dutch West Indies, 600 lbs.; England, 1,145,983 lbs. Total, 2,028,225 lbs.

OLEOMARGARINE.—Bermuda, 9,080 lbs.; British West Indies, 2,471 lbs.; Cuba, 39 lbs.; Danish West Indies, 2,220 lbs.; Dutch Guiana, 1,525 lbs.; Dutch West Indies, 600 lbs.; French West Indies, 7,040 lbs.; Guatemala, 12,123 lbs.; Haiti, 4,800 lbs.; Jamaica, 100 lbs.; Mexico, 1,000 lbs.; Panama, 14,570 lbs.; San Domingo, 1,690 lbs. Total, 57,258 lbs.

OLEO OIL.—France, 22,235 lbs.; Greece, 518,786 lbs.; Newfoundland, 174,000 lbs.; Norway, 280,970 lbs. Total, 995,991 lbs.

OTHER ANIMAL OIL.—Cuba, 180 gals.; France, 708 gals.; Jamaica, 5 gals.; San Domingo, 15 gals.; Trinidad, Island of, 20 gals.; Venezuela, 50 gals. Total, 978 gals.

TALLOW.—England, 113,500 lbs.; French Guiana, 1,500 lbs.; Trinidad, Island of, 3,644 lbs. Total, 118,644 lbs.

STEARINE FROM ANIMAL FATS.—British India, 125,200 lbs.; Cuba, 57,641 lbs.; Venezuela, 125 lbs. Total, 182,966 lbs.

CANNED MEAT (Value).—Barbados, \$49; Bermuda, \$6,568; British South Africa, \$1,359; British West Africa, \$883; British West Indies, \$75; Canada, \$1,000; China, \$820; Chile, \$3,344; Colombia, \$349; Cuba, \$108; Danish West Indies, \$299; Dutch Guiana, \$106; Dutch West Indies, \$131; England, \$88,262; France, \$538,129; French Guiana, \$540; French Africa, \$73; Greece, \$400; Honduras, \$35; Mexico, \$228; Panama, \$37; Paraguay, \$117; Peru, \$772; San Domingo, \$312; Scotland, \$36,479; Trinidad, Island of, \$48; Straits Settlements, \$109; Venezuela, \$61. Total, \$680,689.

OTHER MEAT PRODUCTS (Value).—Argentina, \$162; Australia, \$47; Barbados, \$25; Bermuda, \$70; Brazil, \$390; British East Indies, \$143; British India, \$178; British

South Africa, \$9; British West Africa, \$1,281; British West Indies, \$489; Columbia, \$18; Cuba, \$2,285; Danish West Indies, \$533; Dutch Guiana, \$1,689; Dutch West Indies, \$63; England, \$20,435; France, \$82,320; French Africa, \$48; French Guiana, \$661; French West Indies, \$1,560; Mexico, \$466; Newfoundland, \$8; Panama, \$7,254; Peru, \$1,350; Philippine Islands, \$13; San Domingo, \$165; Scotland, \$5,821; Straits Settlements, \$93; Trinidad, Island of, \$4,870; Venezuela, \$144. Total, \$132,590.

EXPORTS OF DAIRY PRODUCTS.

Exports of dairy products from the port of New York during the ten-day period ending December 31, 1917, are given as follows:

BUTTER.—Barbados, 6,200 lbs.; Bermuda, 7,430 lbs.; Brazil, 843 lbs.; British Guiana, 9,500 lbs.; British West Africa, 400 lbs.; British West Indies, 2,360 lbs.; Cuba, 8,947 lbs.; Danish West Indies, 7,251 lbs.; Dutch Guiana, 6,900 lbs.; England, 262,500 lbs.; French Guiana, 4,400 lbs.; French West Indies, 14,320 lbs.; Haiti, 5,796 lbs.; Liberia, 24 lbs.; Mexico, 1,400 lbs.; Newfoundland, 519 lbs.; Panama, 6,050 lbs.; Trinidad, Island of, 9,870 lbs.; Venezuela, 77 lbs. Total, 355,125 lbs.

EGGS.—Bermuda, 4,170 lbs.; Cuba, 12,000 lbs.; England, 141,539 lbs.; Newfoundland, 2,400 lbs.; Scotland, 62,500 lbs. Total, 222,609 lbs.

CHEESE.—Argentina, 2,490 lbs.; Barbados, 81 lbs.; Bermuda, 30 lbs.; Brazil, 275 lbs.; British East Indies, 1,500 lbs.; British Guiana, 12,020 lbs.; British India, 46,901 lbs.; British West Africa, 8,631 lbs.; British West Indies, 3,221 lbs.; China, 110 lbs.; Columbia, 460 lbs.; Costa Rica, 2,596 lbs.; Cuba, 23,416 lbs.; Danish West Indies, 5,799 lbs.; Dutch Guiana, 790 lbs.; Dutch West Indies, 1,295 lbs.; England, 244,872 lbs.; France, 33,740 lbs.; French Guiana, 2,790 lbs.; French West Indies, 2,226 lbs.; Haiti, 2,209 lbs.; Honduras, 250 lbs.; Jamaica, 2,600 lbs.; Liberia, 250 lbs.; Mexico, 9,908 lbs.; Newfoundland, 110 lbs.; Nicaragua, 24 lbs.; Panama, 8,608 lbs.; San Domingo, 5,260 lbs.; Trinidad, Island of, 10,112 lbs.; Venezuela, 3,101 lbs. Total, 435,675 lbs.

PATRIOTISM PERSONALLY APPLIED.

He who stands as the national air is played, he who uncovers as the colors pass, gives outward evidence of patriotic sentiment. This may be termed theoretical patriotism as contrasted with applied patriotism. The farmer who saves wheat, pork and sugar on his own table demonstrates a practical patriotism that rises to heights infinitely above the mere nominal recognition of the nation's spirit in stirring music and waving flags, says the Chicago Breeders' Gazette.

It is up to the farmer to save as well as produce. It may very definitely be ventured that the former is much more difficult for him than the latter. He will toil until he drops, but traditionally he has been accustomed to full-feed his appetite according to its established tastes. He does not believe in muzzling the ox that treads out the grain, but he must do exactly an approximation of that act if he discharges his obligations to his country.

The situation is alarming as to wheat, it is not at all promising as to hogs, and somewhat doubtful as to sugar. The city man is learning. He is none too ready a pupil. He likes his food as well as the farmer, even if he does not earn it by the sweat of his brow.

But of all follies sublimated, the most sublime is to think that we can win this war without inconvenience to our people. It will require more than inconvenience. It will require sacrifice. And each day we postpone the inconveniences of conserving the food needed for export we increase the sacrifice.

EXPORTS SHOWN BY STEAMERS.

Exports of commodities from New York to European ports for the week ending Thursday, January 24, 1918, as shown by A. L. Russell's report are as follows:

Steamer and Destination.	Oil.		Cottonseed		Racon and		Tallow.	Beef.	Pork.	Lard.
	Cake.	Bags.	Oil.	Bbls.	Butter.	Hams.				
*Various, various					11607	13554		22718		13817
†St. Elswick Hall, Marseilles						100				24776
Total					11607	13654		22718		13817

*Details withheld by steamship companies. †Sailed December 22, 1917.

COTTONSEED OIL

WEEKLY REVIEW

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER is official organ of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association, South Carolina Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Georgia Cottonseed Crushers' Association and the Mississippi Cottonseed Crushers' Association.

Market Quiet—Prices Do Not Show Any Change—Consumers Still Buying as Needed—Consumption of Cottonseed Oil Big in Some Quarters—Very Little Surplus Expected This Season.

There is no change to report in the cottonseed oil situation. Trading seems to be dictated by actual requirements and in full conformity with the Government regulations. Thus crude oil changes hands at the level of 17.50c. per lb. Most of the reports from the south indicate that only a quiet business is passing, and there is continued emphasis placed on the scarcity of tank cars. This has been a feature present for months past, and the trade has become quite accustomed to it.

There are no dealings in the New York market worthy of comment. Occasional evening up of a contract or two has been reported. Prices are 200 points or more above a basis of crude oil, which is looked upon as a normal differential. There is no hedging going on—in fact no new commitments of any kind.

It is hoped in some important quarters, however, that the market will not fade out of sight entirely. The opinion prevails that it may be wise to keep quotations established, even though entirely nominal, and to keep the machinery of the Exchange intact, so that when Government regulations may be lifted

from the market, there will be opportunity to quickly resume business. It is realized that some exchanges friendly to the New York Produce Exchange have plans on foot for the inauguration of trading in cottonseed oil when conditions are right, and while this in itself cannot be looked upon as detrimental to the interests of the New York Produce Exchange, it is obvious that this organization locally would tell in an important way against the resumption of business on the New York Produce Exchange.

A canvass of some interests in the consuming trade indicates that there is no change in the attitude of general buyers. They are content to take requirements as needed, seeing no incentive to stock up, with prices fixed, or virtually fixed, at 17½c. per lb., and at a level which is remunerative to the south. It would seem as though the consumption of cottonseed oil in certain channels is greater than supposed, and it is thought that the usage in the making of butter substitutes will be very substantially increased this year.

It seems premature to discuss the carrying over of cottonseed oil, but long-range opinions are that the surplus this season will be small, despite the very light exports. The compound lard trade will take a goodly amount, and despite substitution and economies, edible

channels in general will have a substantial allotment. The fact that there was only a small supply of cottonseed oil this season, resulting from a cotton crop of less than eleven million bales, has been a factor which has made for comparatively easy regulation of the market at a comparatively high price.

Political reports, especially the peace items, have had very little effect on the cotton oil list. Of course it is hard to determine just how a real peace move would affect the market, with the prices really at a fixed basis of 17½c. for crude oil. It is presumed that in the event of an actual peace there would be upturns in the lard market, more buying of compound lard, and a general foreign demand for oils and greases. That the prevailing high prices for various products discount to an important extent peace buying is conceded in many quarters.

There is not much to be said as yet regarding the prospects for the new cotton crop. Texas is still deficient, as far as winter moisture is concerned. Unless the state receives good rains before the real plowing season sets in, the deficiency in the winter moisture will be viewed with more concern. Reports from the eastern belt indicate that the weather has been so cold that very little winter plowing has been done, and labor has been scarce. Fertilizer scarcity and inferiority of fertilizer quality are further commented upon. On the other hand the prices of cotton are so remunerative that it is natural for great effort to be expended toward putting in a large cotton area this year.

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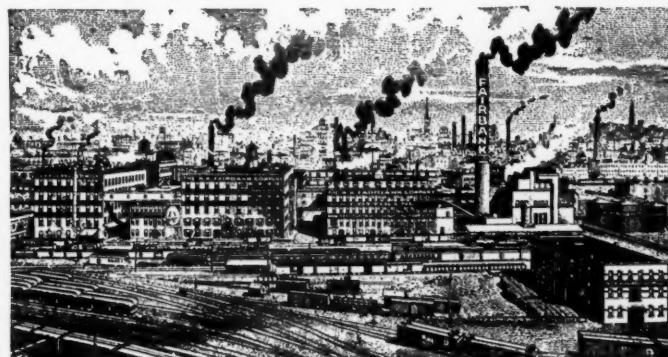
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San Francisco Minneapolis
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CHICAGO FACTORY, THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY.

Closing prices, Saturday, January 26, 1918.
—Spot, \$20.50; January, \$20.50; February, \$20.50; March, \$20.50; April, \$20.40@20.50; May, \$20.45. Prime crude, S. E., \$17.50 sales. Sales were: January, 400, \$20.95@20.75; March, 100, \$20.50. Total sales, 500 bbls.

Closing prices, Monday, January 28, 1918.
—Spot, \$20.40; January, \$20.40; February, \$20.40; March, \$20.40; April, \$20.40; May, \$20.40. Prime crude, S. E., \$17.50 sales. Sales were: January, 200, \$20.95; February, 200, \$20.45. Total sales, 400 bbls.

Closing prices, Tuesday, January 29, 1918.
—Spot, \$20.20; February, \$20.20; March, \$20.25; April, \$20.20@20.50; May, \$20.25. Prime crude, S. E., \$17.50 sales.

Closing prices, Wednesday, January 30, 1918.—Spot, \$20.20; February, \$20.25; March, \$20.30; April, \$20.25@20.50; May, \$20.25; June, \$20.25. Prime crude, S. E., \$17.50 sales.

Closing prices, Thursday, January 31, 1918.
—Spot, \$20.20; January, \$20.25; February, \$20.30; March, \$20.25; April, \$20.25; May, \$20.25. Crude, S. E., \$17.50 sales.

SEE PAGE 29 FOR LATER MARKETS.

COTTONSEED OIL EXPORTS

Exports of cottonseed oil reported for the week ending January 31, 1918, and for the period since September 1, 1917, were:

	Week ending Jan. 31, 1918.	Since Sept. 1, 1917.
From New York—	Bbls.	Bbls.
Africa	—	133
Argentina	—	2,694
Australia	—	245
Brazil	—	34
British Guiana	—	70
British India	—	22
Central America	—	24
Chile	—	2,672
Cuba	—	1,381
Dutch Guiana	—	199
French Guiana	—	308
Haiti	—	30
Mexico	—	162
Newfoundland	—	123
Panama	—	777
Peru	—	37
San Domingo	—	516
Uruguay	—	1,366
*Various	760	6,721
Venezuela	—	24
West Indies, other.....	—	1,717
Total	760	19,255
From New Orleans—		
*Various	—	2,539
Total	—	2,539
From Michigan—		
Canada	—	1,501
Total	—	1,501
From Buffalo—		
Canada	—	9
Total	—	9
From Vermont—		
Canada	—	1
Total	—	1

	Week ending Jan. 31, 1918.	Since Sept. 1, 1917.	Same period, 1916.
	Bbls.	Bbls.	Bbls.
From New York	760	19,255	95,473
From New Orleans..	—	2,539	14,748
From Philadelphia ..	—	—	6,333
From Savannah	—	—	1,648
From Detroit	—	1,501	32,560
From Buffalo	—	9	1,750
From St. Lawrence..	—	7	1,424
From Dakota	—	316	2,658
From Vermont	—	1	9
From other ports....	—	1	7
Total	760	23,629	156,613

*Details withheld by Government order.

THE PICARD-LAW COMPANY

Expert Cotton Seed Products Chemists

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SOUTHERN MARKETS

Columbia.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Columbia, S. C., January 31, 1918.—Crude cottonseed oil sold in volume past week in this territory at 17.50 cents per pound for prompt shipment. Cottonseed meal situation acute; heavy demand and supplies very short; price, \$48.50, f. o. b. mills. Hulls in demand at \$20 per ton.

Memphis.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Memphis, Tenn., January 31, 1918.—No change in prices of cottonseed products from last week. Markets quiet and nominal business.

New Orleans.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

New Orleans, La., January 31, 1918.—Prime crude cottonseed oil steady; liberal sales of February, March and April recently. Cake and meal unchanged; demand exceeds supply. Hulls higher, \$22 loose, \$26.50, sacked.

CHEMICALS AND SOAP SUPPLIES.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner.)

New York, January 31, 1918.—Latest quotations on chemicals and soapmakers' supplies are as follows: 74 or 76 per cent. caustic soda, 6 to 6½c. per lb.; 60 per cent. caustic soda, 6c. per lb.; 98 per cent. powdered caustic soda, 7½c. per lb.; 48 per cent. carbonate of soda, 3¾c. per lb.; 58 per cent. soda ash, 3 to 3½c. per lb.; tale, 1½c. to 1¾c. per lb.; silex, \$15 to \$20 per ton (2,000 lbs.).

Clarified palm oil, 31c. per lb.; Lagos palm oil in casks, 32c. per lb.; yellow olive oil, \$3.15 to \$3.25 gal.; green olive oil, \$2.75 per gal.; cochin coconut oil, 20c. to 22c. per lb.; Ceylon coconut oil, 17½c. to 17¾c. lb.; cottonseed oil, \$1.65 to \$1.65 gal.; soya bean oil, 18@18½c. per lb.; peanut oil, soapmakers' 5 per cent. acidity, \$1.70@1.75 per gal.

Prime city tallow, special, 17½c. per lb.; dynamite glycerine, 65c. to 66c. per lb.; saponified glycerine, 51c. to 52c. per lb.; crude soap lye glycerine, 46c. to 47c. per lb.; chemically pure glycerine, 67½c. per lb.; prime packers' grease, 16½c. to 17c. lb.

CARS TO MOVE FOOD AND FEEDS.

Director General McAdoo and the Food Administration have arranged to co-operate in the distribution of cars for the food and feed trades:

1. The grain and grain product and feed shippers are to first apply for cars in the usual way through railroad agents; in case of not being furnished within a reasonable time they may then apply to the Zone Representatives of the Food Administration Grain Division at the various terminals, stating the cars required, point at which it is desired cars should be set, character of the product to be loaded, the destination of shipment and the consignee.

2. The shippers of livestock, meat, sugar, beans, rice, vegetables and perishables generally, should first apply for cars in the usual way through railroad agents; in case not being furnished within reasonable time they may apply directly to the Food Administration in Washington, stating the cars required, the point to be set, the character of the commodity to be loaded, the consignee and destination.

3. Diversion of shipment in transit except for perishables will not be permitted from destination given by the shipper to the forwarding agent of railroad where cars have been placed and loaded on the specific request of Food Administration as outlined above.

4. The Food Administration does not undertake to secure cars nor can the Director General of Railroads in these uncertain times of blizzards and winter storms undertake to supply all cars applied for, but it is hoped that the new arrangement will give the Food Administration definite information, which it can give in turn to the Director General of Railroads for his assistance in the distribution of cars into the territories and trades of the most acute needs.

COTTONSEED OIL EXPORTS.

Official Government estimates of exports of cottonseed oil for December from all ports total 10,213 bbls., compared to 35,349 bbls. in December, 1916. For the season from September 1, 1917, to the end of December the estimates total 37,673 bbls. from all ports, compared to 117,008 bbls. for a like period of 1916.

The Procter & Gamble Co.

keepers of All Grades of

COTTONSEED OIL

Boreas, Prime Winter Yellow
Venus, Prime Summer White
Jersey Butter Oil
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Puritan, Winter Pressed Salad Oil
White Clover Cooking Oil
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YORK PRODUCE
EXCHANGE FOR

SPOT AND FUTURE DELIVERY

Our Daily Market Letter on Cotton Oil sent free to our Regular Customers

We carry a stock of
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COTTON OIL also REFINED DEODORIZED SOYA BEAN OIL—PEANUT OIL—CORN OIL

IN ALL THE PRINCIPAL CITIES IN THE EAST

We will be pleased to quote for any shipment, in barrels or tank cars.

WE ARE SELLING AGENTS FOR

THE PORTSMOUTH COTTON OIL REFG. CORP. OF PORTSMOUTH, VA. — AND — THE GULF & VALLEY COTTON OIL COMPANY, LTD., OF NEW ORLEANS, LA.

COTTON OIL AND PEANUT CRUSHING.

Mills Giving More Attention to Peanuts with Good Results.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from the Fort Worth Laboratories.)

Fort Worth, Tex., Jan. 28, 1918.—The attached figures of analyses during January show a very credible improvement in the oil left in hulls. The seed average includes a great many bolly seed, which this year are not up to the average of the seed for the season.

While our location near the sections of the state affected by the drought has considerably reduced the amount of our oil mill control work, it may be of interest to state that our total business in spite of this fact is ahead of previous years. This is due to the large amount of work on peanuts, boiler waters, fuels, mineral oils and consultations regarding the development of new branches and increasing plant efficiency.

We feel that a part perhaps of the decrease in the number of oil mill control samples has been due to the unsettled condition of the business, and that those who have continued on without interruption to give their operation efficiency the same attention deserve great credit. We can see, on the one hand, the tendency of the food control to insist on efficient operation, and on the other hand the tendency of the most efficient mills to win out in the long run. We have great hopes therefore for greater efficiency in the future, especially next season.

The peanut situation is receiving more and more consideration. Those mills which have crushed peanuts find that there is considerable to learn regarding efficient crushing. A number of mills apparently are holding off crushing peanuts until the pioneer work has been done by other mills. While the pioneers may not make much money at first, when the initial difficulties are overcome they will reap a large financial harvest.

Constant chemical control will lead to solving these initial difficulties of efficient operation. Most of the mills who are planning to crush peanuts this season have not as yet started. They are figuring on crushing peanuts after finishing with their cottonseed crushing.

We strongly advise the mills not to endeavor to crush peanuts by just tinkering up their cottonseed crushing machinery. To obtain efficient results machinery must be adapted to the purpose for which it is used.

Cottonseed cake analyses:

	Avg. of all mills.	Best avg. result.	Worst avg. result.	Avg. this month last year.	Ann'l avg. last year.
Number samples.	768	12	21	1134	6273
Moisture	8.10	7.46	7.53	8.01	7.60
Ammonia	8.19	8.44	8.53	8.06	8.07
Protein	42.11	43.38	43.85	41.42	41.48
Oil	6.56	5.90	8.09	6.33	6.52
Standard .....	.80	.67	.92	.79	.80
Hull analyses:					
Number samples.	329	..	..	496	2421
Whole seeds and meats	0	0	0	.04	.00
Oil in cleaned hulls .....	.59	.40	1.80	.76	.94
Total oil .....	.96	.42	1.87	.83	1.07
Loss per ton seed .....	.36	0	1.10	.26	.29
Standard	2.56	1.12	4.99	2.21	2.83
Seed analyses:					
Number samples.	47	..	..	99	555
Moisture	6.92	6.99	5.90	8.31	8.05
% oil meats	16.66	20.34	15.67	17.89	18.88
Calculated yield 100 lbs. waste:					
Gal. oil per ton.	34.6	43.0	32.1	37.7	38.5
Lbs. cake 8% ammonia	921	931	937	994	1008
Ammonia in seed	3.88	3.92	3.95	4.19	4.25
Oil analyses:					
Number samples.	56	..	..	78	468
Refining loss	7.5	6.8	10.2	8.0	7.6
Color red	6.2	5.1	7.9	7.9	7.6
Free acid	1.8	1.5	2.4	2.1	1.8

PEANUT SPECULATION FORBIDDEN.

The Food Administrator in Texas, where peanut production has become so important, sends out the following warning against hoarding and speculation through the medium of the Texas Cotton Seed Crushers' Association:

I am receiving numbers of complaints that certain oil mills and dealers throughout the state are speculating in and hoarding peanuts, thus keeping them from being crushed promptly and seeking to force the market price to higher levels. The Enforcement Division of the U. S. Food Administration at Washington advises me that peanuts and its products, being a food and feedstuff, are under the hoarding and penal provisions of the law, and I desire to call this to the attention of all Texas oil mills and other interested parties.

I may also add that by the President's

proclamation of January 10, all those importing, manufacturing, storing and distributing peanuts, including raw peanuts and its products as feed, must be licensed by February 15. Correspondence with regard to obtaining such license should be addressed to the U. S. Food Administration, Law Department, License Division, Washington, D. C., and I think those who cannot show a clean record as to their previous operations in peanuts may have difficulty in securing a license.

Peanut meal and peanut oil are already subject to license. Sale of peanuts by one mill to another will be considered as a sale within the trade, and special permit for such resale will only be granted when the facts in the case appear to justify.

REVOKE COTTON OIL MILL LICENSE.

Speculating in and hoarding cotton seed has cost the Clio Oil & Fertilizer Co., of Clio, S. C., its license to deal in commodities covered under the Food Control Act of Congress. The United States Food Administration announces that it has revoked the license of the South Carolina concern, and has ordered it to close up its business not later than February 6. As all of its products are manufactured from cotton seed, which is under license, it will be unable to operate even as a fertilizer manufacturer.

In a hearing before the Federal Food Administration investigators showed that the Clio corporation had on hand 3,092,000 pounds of cotton seed. To support a claim that this was an unreasonable amount, they declared that the manufacturing plant had been operated only two and one-half days in the past year. The Administrator took the position that this was an amount of seed above reasonable needs for a reasonable length of time—the limit permitted by the Food Act—and could be taken as clear proof that the seed was being hoarded for speculative purposes.

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One-ton to Four-ton Models. Each oversized in both capacity and dimensions.



THE WEEK'S CLOSING MARKETS

FRIDAY'S GENERAL MARKETS.

Lard in New York.

New York, February 1, 1918.—Market firm; prime Western, \$26@26.10; Middle West, \$26@26.10; city steam, 25½@26c. nominal; refined Continent, \$27; South American, \$27.25; Brazil kegs, \$28.25; compound, 22½@23½c., all nominal.

Marseilles Oils.

Marseilles, February 1, 1918.—Copra fabrique, 224.30 fr.; copra edible, — fr.; peanut fabrique, 246.20 fr.; peanut edible, — fr.

Liverpool Produce Market.

Liverpool, February 1, 1918.—(By Cable.)—Beef, extra Indian mess not quoted; pork, prime mess not quoted; shoulders, square, 151s. New York, 146s.; picnic, 126s. 9d.; hams, long, 163s.; American cut, 162s.; bacon, Cumberland cut, —; long clear, 177s. 6d.; short back, 176s. 9d.; bellies, 179s. Lard spot, prime, 134s. 9d.; American refined, 28-lb. box, 136s. Lard (Hamburg), nom. Tallow, prime city, not quoted. New York City specials not quoted. Cheese, Canadian finest white, new, 130s. 6d. Tallow, Austrian (at London), 72s. 3d.

FRIDAY'S CLOSINGS.

Provisions.

The market was firmer with offerings light and commission house demand fair in spite of a lower hog market. Recent export sales and talk of further business pending caused the firmness.

Tallow.

The market remains in a firm position, but trade was dull. Special loose is quoted at 17½c.

Oleo Stearine.

The market was very steady with a quiet trade. Oleo is quoted at 18½c.

Cottonseed Oil.

The trade continues light and mostly switching from March to May. The undertone is strong with offerings very light. Crude is nominally strong.

Market closed firm. Sales, 1,100 bbls. Spot oil, \$20.25 bid. Crude, Southeast, sales \$17.50. Closing quotations on futures: February, \$20.25 bid; March, \$20.30 bid; April, \$20.50 offered; May, \$20.30@20.50.

FRIDAY'S LIVESTOCK MARKETS.

Chicago, February 1.—Hogs slow, 10@15c. lower. Bulk of prices, \$16.20@16.45; light, \$15.75@16.40; mixed, \$15.95@16.50; rough heavy, \$15.85@16.45; Yorkers, \$16.10@16.30; pigs, \$13.25@15.30; cattle, weak to 15c. lower; beefs, \$8.60@14.15; cows and heifers, \$8.50@11.90; stocks and feeders, \$7.45@10.40; calves, \$9.50@16; sheep steady to weak; lambs, \$14.75@17.40; Western, \$10.50@13.50; native, \$10@13.15; yearlings, \$13.80@15.40.

Louisville, February 1.—Hogs steady, at \$15.70@16.20.

Kansas City, February 1.—Hogs slow, at \$15.55@16.20.

Indianapolis, February 1.—Hogs higher, at \$16.65@16.75.

Detroit, February 1.—Hogs lower, at \$16.15@16.50.

Cudahy, February 1.—Hogs lower, at \$15.65@16.50.

St. Joseph, February 1.—Hogs slow, at \$15.50@16.10.

Sioux City, February 1.—Hogs lower, at \$15.70@16.10.

Buffalo, February 1.—Hogs steady; on sale, 3,200, at \$17.25@17.35.

Omaha, February 1.—Hogs steady, at \$15.50@16.15.

ARGENTINE BEEF EXPORTS.

Cable reports of Argentine exports of beef for the week up to February 1, 1918, show that exports from that country were as follows: To England, 77,401 quarters; to the Continent, 143,668 quarters; to the United States, nothing. The previous week's exports were as follows: To England, 26,111 quarters; to the Continent, 59,073 quarters; to the United States, nothing.

RECEIPTS AT CENTERS

SATURDAY, JANUARY 26, 1918.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	500	30,000	5,000
Kansas City	800	6,000	1,000
Omaha	600	10,000	1,000
St. Louis	1,300	16,552	150
St. Joseph	400	6,500	
Sioux City	500	8,000	500
St. Paul	300	2,800	
Oklahoma City	450	400	
Fort Worth	1,800	1,300	1,200
Portland, Ore.	84	304	62
Denver	300	200	1,400
Louisville	200	2,200	50
Wichita	2,700	900	
Indianapolis	600	11,000	
Pittsburgh		2,000	800
Buffalo	600	8,000	2,000
Cleveland	200	4,000	800
New York	710	1,440	1,500

MONDAY, JANUARY 28, 1918.

Chicago	5,000	23,403	8,000
Kansas City	12,000	13,121	7,500
Omaha	5,000	7,493	12,000
St. Louis	6,900	9,084	2,600
St. Joseph	4,000	7,000	3,000
Sioux City	3,000	6,000	3,000
St. Paul		8,000	
Oklahoma City	1,900	1,800	350
Fort Worth	6,000	5,000	200
Denver	921	503	2,800
Louisville	1,500	6,000	100
Portland, Ore.	975	116	21
Detroit		2,480	
Wichita	200	3,500	
Indianapolis	2,500	16,000	
Pittsburgh	2,000	9,000	3,600
Cincinnati	1,700	3,700	
Buffalo	4,000	12,000	8,000
Cleveland	1,000	5,000	1,200
New York	1,525	4,810	4,870

TUESDAY, JANUARY 29, 1918.

Chicago	7,000	13,498	14,000
Kansas City	8,000	12,766	5,000
Omaha	8,600	17,169	17,000
St. Louis	4,800	28,420	500
St. Joseph	3,000	10,000	1,500
Sioux City	3,000	7,000	1,500
St. Paul		5,000	
Portland, Ore.	157	437	3
Milwaukee		4,169	
Denver	800	600	3,400
Louisville	150	1,000	50
Detroit		1,200	
Cudahy		1,000	
Wichita		3,215	
Indianapolis	950	8,000	
Pittsburgh		7,500	1,000
Cincinnati	400	2,116	
Buffalo	500	6,700	3,000
Cleveland	100	2,000	400
New York	715	1,500	1,080

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 30, 1918.

Chicago	7,000	10,222	12,000
Kansas City	15,000	19,798	5,000
Omaha		18,601	
St. Louis	5,100	2,942	2,500
St. Joseph	3,500	16,000	3,000
Sioux City		10,000	
St. Paul		7,000	
Milwaukee		1,205	
Denver	700	600	3,500
Louisville	150	700	50
Detroit		575	
Cudahy		2,000	
Wichita		1,322	
Indianapolis	1,300	6,000	
Pittsburgh		5,000	500
Cincinnati	6,000	11,140	100
Buffalo	500	6,200	5,000
Cleveland	100	2,000	400
New York	930	3,500	1,440

THURSDAY, JANUARY 31, 1918.

Chicago	13,000	28,000	15,000
Kansas City	4,000	1,000	3,000
Omaha	3,500	8,300	8,600
St. Louis	5,000	11,000	3,000
St. Joseph	1,600	3,000	300
Sioux City		7,000	
St. Paul		7,000	

Milwaukee	1,842		
Louisville	2,000		
Detroit	2,270		
Cudahy	1,000		
Wichita	2,261		
Indianapolis	14,000		
Cincinnati	900	9,065	
Buffalo	250	1,300	3,200
Cleveland		2,000	
New York	625	1,642	2,900

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1918.

Chicago	14,000	35,000	12,000
Kansas City	3,000	5,000	2,000
Omaha	3,500	11,000	7,500
St. Louis	3,000	12,000	5,000
St. Joseph	1,500	4,200	
Sioux City	1,500	7,000	1,000
Fort Worth	1,500	1,800	
South St. Paul	1,500	4,300	200
Oklahoma City	500	800	
Indianapolis	1,000	8,000	100
Denver	300	600	4,500

PACKERS' PURCHASES

Purchases of livestock by packers at principal centers for the week ending Saturday, January 26, 1918, are reported as follows:

Chicago.	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour & Co.	12,359	62,100	18,541
Swift & Co.	10,357	41,600	22,662
Morris & Co.	9,339	15,300	6,355
Wilson & Co.	7,417	25,900	6,674
G. H. Hammond Co.	4,369	19,800	
Anglo-Amer. Provision Co.	325	16,300	
Libby, McNeill & Libby	2,230		

Brennan Packing Co., 5,700 hogs; Independent Packing Co., 7,500 hogs; Western Packing & Provision Co., 12,200 hogs; Boyd, Lunham & Co., 9,900 hogs; Miller & Hart, 5,000 hogs; Roberts & Oake, 6,000 hogs; others, 28,200 hogs.

Kansas City.	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour & Co.	6,067	19,644	3,900
Fowler Packing Co.	669		1,083
Wilson & Co.	5,689	14,889	4,348
Swift & Co.	7,544	13,966	8,635
Cudahy Packing Co.	4,259	11,334	4,016
Morris & Co.	4,529	12,424	2,117
Others	2,060	343	25

S. Kraus, 435 cattle; Independent Packing Co., 175 cattle; United Dressed Beef Co., 40 cattle; Rice & Kirk, 1,710 hogs; Wolf Packing Co., 40 cattle; John Morrell & Co., 155 cattle; Schwartz, Bolen & Co., 808 hogs; United Dressed Beef Co., 40 cattle.

Omaha.*	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Morris & Co.	2,081	6,211	1,924
Swift & Co.	5,797	9,144	9,147
Cudahy Packing Co.	3,960	10,566	5,069
Armour & Co.	3,226	8,943	12,647
Swartz & Co.		2,352	
J. W. Murphy		4,283	
Lincoln Packing Co., 187 cattle; South Omaha Packing Co., 56 cattle.			

St. Louis.	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Morris & Co.	6,132	12,763	3,020
Swift & Co.	4,524	12,063	2,688
Armour & Co.	5,368	9,044	3,614
East Side Packing Co.	38	3,412	
St. Louis Dressed Beef Co.	2,406		
Independent Packing Co.	325	6,034	124
Sartorius Provision Co.		589	
Carondelet Packing Co.	1	115	
American Packing Co.		935	
Krey Packing Co.	54	3,595	
J. H. Belz Provision Co.	11	579	
Hell Packing Co.		1,071	

*Incomplete.

SLAUGHTER REPORTS

Special reports to The National Provisioner show the number of livestock slaughtered at the following centers for the week ending January 26, 1918:

CATTLE.	
Chicago	67,283
Omaha	15,614
St. Joseph	10,351
Cudahy	803
Sioux City	6,263
South St. Paul	8,790
Oklahoma City	7,611
New York and Jersey City	7,899

HOGS.	
Chicago	255,018
Omaha	65,571
St. Joseph	58,897
Cudahy	18,013
Sioux City	40,597
Cedar Rapids	16,343
Ottumwa	12,906
South St. Paul	35,048
Oklahoma City	11,829
New York and Jersey City	21,362

SHEEP.	
Chicago	65,517
Omaha	29,359
St. Joseph	17,123
Cudahy	64
Sioux City	4,402
South St. Paul	1,423
Oklahoma City	263
New York and Jersey City	17,749

HIDE AND SKIN MARKETS

(SHOE AND LEATHER REPORTER)

The packer market is active, with a slightly stronger undertone. An encouraging feature is the improved inquiry for light selections.

Chicago.

PACKER HIDES.—About 125,000 packer hides were moved last week at prices considered at the low point of the market. Some slight advances were registered in some of the selections moved, indicating to sellers that their contention of betterment is borne out. Native hides constituted the major portion of the movement divided about evenly between steers and light cows. Native steers sold at 30c., taking in 40,000 December and January slaughter. One killer refused to book on this basis and asks 32c. for similar slaughter. The Government is still considering the maximum price of 34c. for natives for 1918, and will rule later on this together with heavy cows and South American frigorifico hides. Extreme light native steers opened with business at 22½c., taking in 2,000 December hides. A lot of 8,000 October-November hides sold at 24c. and 4,500 December-January slaughter moved at 21½c. A lot of 1,500 January-February-March, 1917, hides sold at 19c. Heavy Texas steers were not moved. This selection is offered at 28c. and finds no responsive bidding. Buyers think their value entirely too high compared with Colorado steers. Light Texas steers are held as high as 25c. and last realized 23c. Extreme light Texas steers quoted at 18c. last paid and nominal. Butt branded steers sold at 25½c., taking in two lots totaling 8,000 January hides and 8,000 sold later at 26c. Colorado steers moved at 25c. for one killer's January production, estimated at 5,000 hides. Unsold stocks are meager. Branded cows were not sold. Killers are getting more branded cows that they anticipated and find they have more January unsold than expected. A moderate inquiry is noted for these hides as the week closes and additional business at the last sale rate of 18c. is looked for. Heavy native cows were not moved. Last sales were at 31c. With native steers selling at 30c., heavy cows are not worth better than 28c. Stocks are very small. Light native cows sold at 21½c. taking in 22,000 December-January straight weights. Several lots of extreme light cows sold at 20c., embracing about 12,000 October to date take-off and 15,000 straight Northern extreme light cows sold at 20½c., being ½c. advance. Sellers have stocks of moderate size and consider that prices should do better. On some of the extreme light cow trades, the over 43 lbs. hides are still unsold and holders talk them at 25c. and better as to salting. Native

bulls were quiet. Very few remain for sale and some sellers talk as if 20c. would be accepted to clean them out. Branded bulls are quiet. Stocks are small. No business reported as yet below 18c., but buyers think the bulls not worth as much as the branded cows and therefore quote them about 17c.

Later.—35,000 late November-December branded cows brought 18c., sellers now talking 19c.; 10,000 January light cows sold 21½c., and 10,000 December's brought 22c. Bids of 30c. refused for natives. Texas and heavy cows available at 28c. Butts last sold 26c. Colorados all sold out.

COUNTRY HIDE markets were disorganized last week owing to the sharp declines registered in the packer market. Country hide holders were unable and unwilling to take cognizance of the rapid changes, and as a result trade in the junior markets was practically nil. Heavy steers were not sold. Local sellers have but few for sale and usually ask 25c. for them. Nominal market is considered closer to 20c. for current collections. Heavy cows were not reported sold this week. Last sales were at 18c. Dealers here ask 19-20c. for additional lots. Supplies for sale are small. Buffs quoted slow and waiting at 18c. last paid, and said to be bid for more with nothing offered here at under 19c. and most holders asking 20c. The market for business is believed not over 18c. and most buyers ridicule this figure, claiming to be able to secure similar hides in the outside markets at considerably less money. All weight Western hides have sold rather freely this week at 16c., 16¼c., 16½c. delivered Chicago basis. Minneapolis sold 2,000 all weights at 16¼c. Extremes moved early in the week at 18½c., taking in 5,000 grub-free descriptions. Current stuff quoted at not over 18c. for business. Reports from sections east of here indicate quiet business at 20@21c. early in the week for best assortments of extreme light hides. Branded hides are dull and featureless. The easiness in packer branded hides preclude any fancy prices for the country descriptions. Nominal market for seasonable goods considered at 15c. flat. A sale of last winter hides in all weight was made at 14c. for the natives and 12c. for the brands. Country packer branded hides quoted at 17@22c. nominal. Bulls are weak and waiting. The country descriptions are considered nominal at not over 16c. basis owing to sales of native cows as low as that figure in the outside market. Country packer bulls are offered at 19c.

Later.—Countries waiting. Sellers talk 19@20c. and buyers' views not over 18c.

CALFSKINS sold at 36c. lately for city

collections. The market is well booked up, and collectors talk 36½@37c. on subsequent business. Bids are at 34c. at the close of the week. Outside city calfskins quoted at 32@34c. last paid and country run at 30@31c. asked with buyers' views nearer 28c. Packer skins sold at 36c. about the same time as the city varieties brought that figure. Now held for 37½c. and better. Stocks are moderate. Deacons quoted at \$2@2.30 and light calf at \$2.20@2.40. City deacons sold at \$2.80 and light calf brought \$3. Kipskins are dull. Holders expect renewed activities owing to strength in calfskins and smallness of supplies of those skins. Country kipskins quoted at 25c. last paid and buyers' views somewhere near 23c. The call for kipskins is mainly for the fresh stock. City kipskins lately sold at 29c. now offered at 30c. Buyers' views considerably less. Packer skins quoted 25c. bid and 28c. asked for late slaughter. Large unsold stocks of old kipskins available and no price placed on them. Buyers think 25c. would be eagerly welcomed.

Later.—Calfskins steady. Cities held 36½@37c. Packers, half Southern offered 36c., the last selling price.

HORSEHIDES sold at \$7.50 for country run. Several cars of mixed city and country stock sold at \$8, and some fancy stock brought \$8.25, bordering on the city order. Big buyers are still making bids of \$7.25@7.60 for country run, and sellers seem firm for \$8. City hides quoted up to \$8.50. Ponies and glues \$3.75@4.25 and colt skins \$1@1.75.

HOGSKINS are steady and bringing \$1@1.15 average where sold for country run of stock, with rejected pigs and glues out at half rates. Receipts are small No. 1 pigskin strips are selling slowly at 9@10c. as to size. No. 2's quoted at 8@9c. and No. 3's at 5@6½c., as to measurements.

SHEEP PELTS.—Trade was at a standstill in the pelt markets. Pullers were watching the pulled wool markets closely for signs of life in order to go ahead with their buying, but the wool trade lacks snap and buyers of pelts have no incentive to operate. Pickled skins are selling better, but reserve supplies are sufficient to fill present wants. Packer sheepskins are dull and quoted nominal at \$4.25@4.50 and lambskins range up to \$4.65 for best assortments. Stocks are still of moderate size. Dry western pelts quoted at 45@50c., as to varieties and descriptions. Outside talked for the best light average Montana skins. Angora goat-skins quoted at \$1.85 average last paid and common goatskins at \$1.15 nominal and last paid. Pickled sheepskins quoted \$10.00@14.00 doz.

Later.—Packer sheep and lambskins, local and river kill, brought \$4.25 flat.

New York.

PACKER HIDES.—A sale was made by one uptown packer of 10 to 12 cars of November and December butt brands and Colorados at reported price of 26½c. and 27½c. The seller claims that the sale was actually made before recent break in the market. Prices on all varieties are nominal today. Native steers last sold at 34c. Small Packer Hides active. A sale was made of about 2,000 Brooklyn cows, October, November and December salting at 20c. Sales are pending on other lots.

COUNTRY HIDES.—The market continues dull and weak in sympathy with the break in packer light cows. No trading of any consequence is noted but an occasional sale is made of a car of extremes or all weights at prices within buyers ideas. Extremes and buffs from
(Continued on next page.)

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LIVE STOCK MARKETS

CHICAGO

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from The National Live Stock Commission.)

Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Jan. 30.

Rail congestion, shortage of cars and snow blockades have upset all calculations in regard to receipts of livestock, and one week it is a "feast" and the next a "famine," and this happens to be one of the weeks when a famine exists so far as the supply of cattle, hogs and sheep is concerned, and all of the markets have reacted sharply.

Light steers are up 50c., while other grades show 75c.@\$1.00 advance and butcher-stuff is anywhere from 50c.@\$1.00 higher than last week's bid close. Prime long fed beefs are selling up to \$14.10 with the bulk of the good to choice steers from 12.50@13.50; medium to good grades 11.50@12.50 and cheap killers from 10.00@11.00. Canning cows are selling up to \$6.90, cutters up to 4.50; medium to good beef cows 7.75@8.75; good to choice grades 8.75@9.75, and prime heavy cows and heifers from 10.00@11.00. Light fleshed heifers command from \$7.50@8.25; good butcher heifers 8.50@9.00; choice cows 9.75@11.00; fat butcher bulls 9.50@11.00; heavy bolognas up to 9.25; and medium weights, from 8.00@8.50.

Hogs have recovered 60@75c. of the recent \$1.00 decline and the bulk sold on Wednesday of this week from \$16.25@16.45, top 16.50, and while the demand for pork product will be phenomenal, yet the country is full of hogs and whenever the railroads are able to furnish the cars extra heavy receipts and a break in prices is looked for.

Sheep are strong while lambs show 10@20c. decline with choice light lambs selling up to \$17.85; medium fleshed and heavy lambs 15.75@16.50; fat yearlings up to 15.00; fat wethers up to 13.50; and fat ewes up to 13.00.

ST. LOUIS

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

National Stock Yards, Ill., Jan. 30, 1918.

Better shipping weather in the West has had a very marked effect upon our receipts. For the week ending today we have received right at 27,000 cattle, of which 750 were sold on the Southern side. The market slumped very materially during the last three days of the past week, but on the first three days of this week it has fully picked up the decline, and at this writing is strong and active. We are not receiving any choice to prime offerings, although there is a fair sprinkling of good steers on sale. The best we have had for the week sold up to \$12.50, with quite a few strings of weighty beefs scaling at \$11.75@12. We had a drove of Kansas steers this week of the famous 6,866 brand. They averaged a little less than 1,000 pounds and brought \$11.35. The bulk of the fair to good steers ranged from \$10.50@11.50; the medium grades \$9.50@10.50, and the plain kinds \$8@9.25. The supply of butcher cattle is fairly generous, and the demand for it is good. There was perhaps a little slower trading on the in-between grades than on the top or the common kinds. A few mixed yearlings are going to scale at \$10@10.50; the fair grades, \$8.50@9.75; common, \$7.50@9.50; best heavy weight cows, \$8.75@9.75; medium cows, \$7.50@8.50. There are a

few fancy cows that are selling unevenly above the top quotation.

Hog receipts for the period are unusually heavy. We have received in the neighborhood of 87,000 for the week. On Monday the count in the hog house was 26,749, and was the heaviest day we have had in three years. No doubt improved shipping conditions have had much to do with the increased receipts. The quality of the offerings is generally fair to good with a fair proportion of heavy shipping weight hogs. The market broke sharply the last three days of last week, the decline being in the neighborhood of 65c. We also had a lower market on Monday of this week, but in the past two days there has been a sharp up-turn, and at this writing it is strong and indications point to further advances. Today's quotations are: Mixed and butchers, \$15.90@16.35; good heavy, \$16.15@16.35; rough, \$15@15.25; light, \$15.70@16.15; pigs, \$12.50@15; bulk, \$15.90@16.30.

Sheep receipts for the week amount to something over 12,000. The market for the most part has held to a fully steady basis. Muttons are quoted at \$10.50@12.25; wethers, \$11.50@13.25; canners and choppers, \$6@9. The general quotation on lambs is \$14@17.60, but strictly choice or prime lambs would probably bring more money. One band of Western lambs averaging 71 lbs. brought \$17.65 early in the week. They were choice lambs.

No doubt the prices on all commodities are affected by transportation in the East. At this writing our packers and killers are experiencing the greatest difficulty in delivering their products to Eastern destinations.

OMAHA

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

Omaha, Nebr., January 30, 1918.

A very fair run of cattle arrived last week 32,500 head, and January receipts bid far to be fully as large as a year ago. About the only change in the market of late has been a gradual firming up of prices for the good to choice heavy beefs. Owing to the unusually severe weather, and the very general congestion of freight traffic in the east the demand for cattle has been very uncertain, and trade rather dull. Strictly good to choice beefs are bringing from \$12.00 to \$13.35, while bulk of the fair to good stock is selling around \$10.85@11.85, and the common to fair light and warmed up stuff from \$8.50 to \$10.50 and on down. Best cows and heifers are also selling somewhat stronger than a week ago but there has not been very much change in the cow trade. Poor to prime grades sell at a spread of \$6.50 to \$10.50 the fair to good butcher stock going largely around \$7.50@8.75. Veal calves continue about steady at \$9.00@13.00, and the market for bulls is notably unchanged from a week ago at \$7.00@10.00.

Receipts of hogs have been increasing of late and there has been a gradual decline in values all along the line. Demand for shipping account is not as brisk as it was a week or ten days ago, but the packers seem to be anxious for the hogs and the liberal offerings find a ready sale every day. Best heavy and butcher weight hogs sold today at \$16.00, as against \$16.50 on last Tuesday, and the bulk of the trading was at \$15.80@

15.90 as against \$15.75@16.10 a week ago.

Supplies of sheep and lambs have been about up to the average for midwinter, and while the market shows more or less fluctuation from day to day the average is not a great deal different from what it was a week ago. Common to choice fat lambs are selling from \$16.25 to \$17.25; yearlings at \$11.50@15.25; wethers at \$11.00@13.00, and ewes at \$10.75@12.25.

HIDES AND SKINS.

(Continued from page 30.)

Middle west sections are offered here at prices ranging from 19 to 21c. as to section, take-off, quality, etc. Buyers' ideas are at least 2c. under, and none of the large operators are showing any interest. Southerners are slow and draggy and apparently buyers are not interested in offerings of all weights at 17 to 18c., according to sections, lots, etc. New York State and New England all weights are nominal. Buyers' ideas are very low and not over 16 to 17c.

CALFSKINS.—The market is strong and dealers are talking higher prices. Another small sale of about 1,000 New York Cities 5 to 7's was made at \$3.60, but nearly all holders are quoted the three ranges of New York Cities at \$3.65, \$4.65 and \$5.65 and holding firm at these prices. Good outside mixed cities and countries are offered at \$3.25, \$4.25 and \$5.25. Countries are quoted at \$2.80, \$3.80 and \$4.80. A car of New York City kips 12-17 lbs. sold at \$6.75.

HORSEHIDES.—The market holds steady to firm. No new sales are noted since recent trading in New England hides at \$7.50 flat for number twos, and 2,000 Philadelphia hides at \$8.00. Regular run of country hides are quoted at \$7@7.25. Dealers' mixed hides at \$7.50@7.75 and straight renderers' at \$8@8.25.

Boston.

The hide market in Boston has been exceptionally quiet during the past week both on account of the unsettled condition of the market as regards prices and also because of the partial closing down of the nation's business. Some dealers in the Ohio sections who have good hides of fall salting to offer are holding firmly at prices which are considerably above tanners' ideas. Ohio shippers are talking 21c. for both buffs and extremes of the best selections but plenty of offers are noted in the market as low as 19c. for current or forward delivery. There have been no sales of any account noted from which to determine the market. The southern market is being quoted at 17 to 18c. for all weight hides, the price depending upon the point of origin. Tanners show no interest and figure these prices as at least a cent above the market. The sales last week in the packer market at reduced prices have made it even more difficult to do business at present asking prices on country hides.

The calfskin market continues dull, with prices nominally the same in the absence of any trading. Tanners are waiting and their ideas of prices are considerably below what dealers are willing to sell for. The reported easiness in the market is not apparent on New England skins as there are so few of these to be offered that dealers are holding firmly at \$3, \$4 and \$5. Southern kips reported sold in this market at 20c., but some tanners are the authority for the statement that 19c. would buy any quantity.

NEW YORK LIVE STOCK

WEEKLY RECEIPTS TO JANUARY 28, 1918.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Sheep.	Hogs.
New York	3,275	2,468	8,470	11,624
Jersey City	4,594	1,635	9,279	9,738
Central Union	30	13	...	...
Totals	7,899	4,116	17,749	21,362
Totals last week	7,003	4,880	18,986	15,417

ICE AND REFRIGERATION

ICE NOTES.

Bayfield, Wis.—Fire destroyed the entire plant of the Booth Fisheries Company at this place.

Fort Smith, Ark.—Additional wholesale rooms will be built by Swift & Company and refrigerating equipment will be installed.

Toledo, Ohio.—The retail distributing plant of the Ohio Dairy Company was totally destroyed by fire. The loss was \$200,000, of which \$10,000 was on butter.

Kingsville, Tex.—The construction of a cold storage plant and municipal abattoir to cost about \$20,000 is contemplated by the Kleberg County Commercial Club.

Bartlesville, Okla.—Plans are being prepared for the Crystal Ice & Cold Storage Co. for the erection of an ice storage house, 45 x 20, to replace plant destroyed by fire some time ago.

Sabinal, Tex.—The ice factory and electric light plant of the Sabinal Light & Ice Co. has been purchased by R. T. Robinson of San Antonio, Tex., and it is reported that plant will be enlarged and extensive improvements made.

REFRIGERATOR CAR ECONOMY.

In a recent decision the Canadian Railway Board expresses the opinion that as much economy as possible should be practiced by packinghouses and other shippers in the use of refrigerator cars for peddler service. Commissioner d'Arcy Scott, who writes the judgment, says that "if the shippers wish to insist on the use of these cars in the future, as they have been used in the past, the railway companies are entitled to an increased revenue from them."

In his opinion, it would be fair to allow the minimum to be increased to 12,000 pounds. The proposal of the railways, which is before the board, is to increase the minimum for refrigerator cars from 9,000 to 15,000 pounds. The railway companies, in justification of their desire to increase the minimum, said it was necessary because of the increased demand for car service throughout the country.

The judgment states that the evidence submitted at the hearing makes it clear that the shippers of packinghouse products have not been as economical as they might have been with refrigerator cars.

ARCTIC ICE MACHINE SALES.

Recent sales of refrigerating machinery and equipment by the Arctic Ice Machine Co., Canton, O., are reported as follows:

Mills Manufacturing Company, Greenville, S. C.; installed a complete 5-ton, electric-driven, raw water ice-making plant, to furnish ice to their employees at their Greenville mill.

Woodside Cotton Mills, Greenville, S. C.; installed a complete 5-ton, electric-driven, raw water ice-making plant, to furnish ice to their employees at their Greenville mill.

C. L. Percival Company, Des Moines, Iowa; installed a 12-ton compressor, with condenser, receiver, etc.

E. M. Holets, Swisher, Iowa, has installed a 3-ton Arctic Junior refrigerating plant complete for his meat market.

Falls Ice Company, Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio,

has installed a 10-ton raw water ice-making tank, complete with cooler, cans, air blower, etc., this being in addition to their existing Arctic plant.

The Molly Stark Creamery, Canton, Ohio, have added new rooms, the piping for same being furnished by the Arctic Ice Machine Company.

The Mather Spring Company, Toledo, Ohio, have equipped their heat treating department with six sections of Arctic double-pipe oil cooler, with the necessary circulating pumps, tanks, etc., for the treatment of their automobile springs.

The Sherwin-Williams Company, Cleveland, Ohio, have installed in their plant at Pullman Station, Chicago, Ill., a 100-ton Arctic-Pow-nall shell brine cooler complete with brine tank, accumulators, circulator, and connections.

The Euclid-Doan Company, Cleveland, Ohio, are installing a 12-ton Arctic Junior, electric-driven refrigerating machine, with brine tank, brine cooler and piping in their new market house at 105th street, Cleveland, Ohio.

Dr. W. W. Fennell, Rock Hill, S. C., has installed a 1-ton Arctic raw water ice-making system and refrigerating equipment in the Fennell Infirmary, Rock Hill, S. C.

Miss Mary Felin, Philadelphia, Pa., has installed a 3-ton Arctic Junior refrigerating

plant in her butcher shop at 3534 Germantown avenue. This equipment is electrically driven, automatically controlled by the Winkler system. The installation was made by the Standard Construction, Engineering & Supply Company, of Philadelphia.

Miller Rubber Company, Akron, Ohio, are installing a 400-ton ammonia condenser, 400-ton water cooler, 20-ton duplex, electrically driven, Arctic horizontal, double-single-acting ammonia compressor for cooling water used on their grinding rolls.

Bhargava Ice Factory, Agra, India, are enlarging their plant by the addition of a 12-ton compressor of the Arctic horizontal, double-single-acting type.

The Fostoria Provision Company, Fostoria, Ohio, have equipped their plant with a 3-ton ice-making tank, cans, coils, etc., furnished by the Arctic Ice Machine Company.

Polar Ice & Coal Company, Anniston, Ala., are installing a complete 50-ton Arctic-Pow-nall, electrically driven, raw water ice-making plant, complete equipment being furnished by the Arctic Ice Machine Company.

Athens Ice & Storage Company, Athens, Ohio, are converting their plant to an electric-driven, raw water ice-making plant. The Arctic Ice Machine Company are furnishing the necessary equipment, consisting of 50-ton refrigerating machine, of the horizontal, double-single-acting type, and a 25-ton vertical, single-acting, enclosed type machine. The complete equipment will be electrically driven and is installed solely to reduce the cost of manufacture.

The City Ice Delivery Company, Cleveland,



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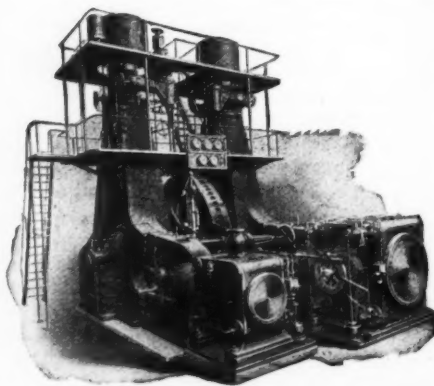
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NEW YORK.....Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co.
NORFOLK.....Henry Bower Chemical Mfg. Co., Agency
PITTSBURGH....Penna Transfer Company
TOLEDO.....Moreton Truck & Storage Co.
WASHINGTON...Littlefield, Alvord & Co.

Ohio, are constructing a 6,000-ton ice storage room at their Station No. 22, Cleveland, Ohio, the piping equipment for same being furnished by the Arctic Ice Machine Company.

Rochester Ice Company, Rochester, Minn., are adding to their plant a 2,500-ton ice storage room; also a 12-ton, vertical, enclosed type Arctic Junior machine, electrically driven, and the necessary piping for the storage room. The complete equipment is being furnished by the Arctic Ice Machine Company.

H. Bogart, Hue, Annam, French Indo-China, is installing a one-ton ice-making plant, furnished by the Arctic Ice Machine Company.

F. B. Westerman & Son, Clifton Forge, Va., are improving their plant by the addition of a 10-ton raw water ice-making system, the complete equipment being furnished by the Arctic Ice Machine Company.

Helena Ice Company, Helena, Ark., are improving their plant by the installation of a 140-ton double pipe ammonia condenser furnished by the Arctic Ice Machine Company.

Mission Ice Company, San Antonio, Texas, are adding to their present plant a complete 50-ton, electrically-driven, Arctic-Pownall raw water ice-making system. The entire equipment for this plant is being furnished by the Arctic Ice Machine Company.

Sanitary Ice & Coal Company, Trenton, N. J., are improving their plant by the addition of a 10-ton double pipe ammonia condenser.

L. Eisenmenger Meat Market, St. Paul, Minn., are improving their plant by the addition of a 50-ton, electrically-driven, double-single-acting horizontal compressor of the Arctic type, furnished by the Arctic Ice Machine Company.

The Cedar Point Resort Company, Cedar Point, Ohio, are adding to their plant a 40-ton Arctic-Pownall raw water ice-making system, complete with 100-ton electrically-driven, duplex Arctic horizontal, double-single-acting compressor. This complete equipment is being furnished by the Arctic Ice Machine Company.

The Chico Ice & Cold Storage Company, Chico, Cal., are adding to their plant a 7-ton Arctic-Pownall raw water ice-making system.

Heraclio Verdi, Progreso, Yucatan, Mexico, is installing a 5-ton raw water ice-making system, electrically driven. The complete equipment is being furnished by the Arctic Ice Machine Company.

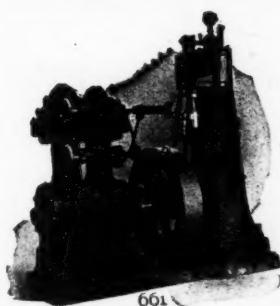
John Morrell & Co., Sioux Falls, S. D., are installing a 12-ton electrically-driven compressor, together with a direct-expansion system, at their Duluth, Minn., branch. This complete equipment is being furnished by the Arctic Ice Machine Company.

The Elk City Ice, Light & Fuel Company, Hobart, Okla., are improving their plant by adding a new style Arctic compressor to their present machine.

Lahman-Keiser Co. of Stillwater, Okla., are improving their Pawnee Ice, Fuel & Bottling Co., plant, Pawnee, Okla., by installing an 18-ton ice-making Arctic-Pownall shell type brine cooler, accumulator and connections.

The Metropolitan Water District of the

WATCH PAGE 48 FOR BARGAINS



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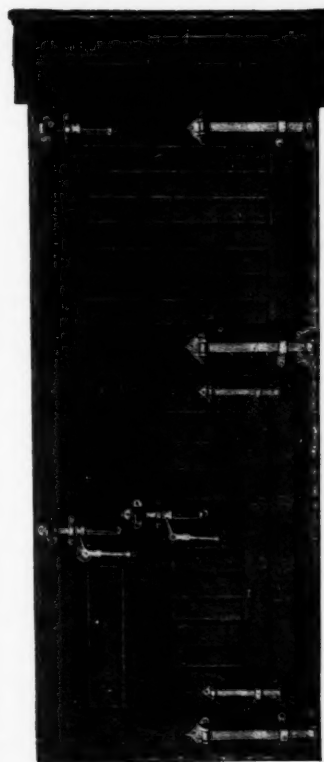
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New York City

City of Omaha, Neb., are installing a complete 100-ton ice-making system, electrically driven. The entire equipment is being furnished and installed by the Arctic Ice Machine Company. This plant is municipally owned and will no doubt attract considerable interest throughout the country and it is probably the largest municipally owned plant placed in operation up to the present time.

Jose Gorodo, Colon, Cuba, is adding to his equipment a complete 8-ton Arctic-Pownall refrigerating system, same being furnished by the Arctic Ice Machine Company.

Farmers Oil Mill, Newberry, S. C., are improving their plant by the installation of a 30-ton Arctic Pownall shell type brine cooler, accumulator, connections, etc.

Standard Construction Engineering & Supply Company of Philadelphia, Pa., have installed a 3-ton refrigerating machine in the Pathological Building of the Philadelphia General Hospital. This equipment was furnished by the Arctic Ice Machine Company.

Standard Construction Engineering & Supply Company of Philadelphia, Pa., have installed a one-ton refrigerating machine for the John Stephenson's Sons, Philadelphia, Pa., the machine, condenser, receiver, etc., being furnished by the Arctic Ice Machine Company.

Standard Construction Engineering & Supply Company of Philadelphia, Pa., have installed a one-ton refrigerating machine for the Y. M. C. A. at Germantown, Pa., the compressor, condenser, etc., being furnished by the Arctic Ice Machine Company of Canton, Ohio.

C. L. Percival Company, of Des Moines, Iowa, have installed a one-ton refrigerating machine for C. O. Friedland, of Lime Grove, Iowa, the machine, condenser, etc., being furnished by the Arctic Ice Machine Company.

The Bernard Cloeckler Company of Pittsburgh, Pa., have installed a one-ton refrigerating machine for the Ferguson Supply Company at Cliftonville, W. Va., the equipment for same being furnished by the Arctic Ice Machine Company.



WILSON RED CROSS UNIT

Wilson & Co. have organized a Red Cross unit at Chicago that has been officially accepted by the American Red Cross as Auxiliary No. 94. There are 216 members in the class, half of which meet on Monday evenings and the other half on Tuesday evenings. Wilson & Co. furnish all equipment and supplies for the workers, as well as dinner in the plant's big restaurant each evening before this work is started.

The Wilson Red Cross workers prepare between 7,500 and 10,000 surgical dressings for the soldiers in France at each meeting. The classes are under the direction of the following ladies, who have volunteered their time to offer instruction: Mrs. Thos. E. Wilson, wife of the president; Mrs. V. D. Skipworth, wife of the vice-president; Mrs. Robert H. Hunter, Miss Louise Agar, Mrs. Alice Heath Ferguson and Mrs. Arthur Allais.

The Wilson Red Cross unit is said to be the only one of its kind in the country that is conducted by a commercial concern.

WHITE TRUCKS



Philadelphia Packer Buys Two More White Trucks

A RECENT order for two White Trucks makes a total of eleven now in service for F. G. Vogt & Sons, Inc., of Philadelphia, Pa. This company has learned from actual experience that White Trucks can be relied upon for continuous, dependable service, day in and day out, month after month, year after year.

The longer White Trucks are in service, the more are owners convinced of their superior strength, durability and economy. The largest and most successful firms in the country buy White Trucks in fleets and add to these fleets, year after year, based on experience. Their cost records tell the story.



THE WHITE COMPANY
CLEVELAND

Largest Manufacturers of Commercial Motor Vehicles in America

Chicago Section

Swift & Company's sales of beef in Chicago for the week ending Saturday, January 26, 1918, averaged for domestic beef 14.86 cents per pound.

"The snow, the snow, the bootiful snow!" The poor soul who coughed that up sure never was in Chicago in such weather as we have had since January 5. Chicago snow may be different. It comes down nice and white and all that, but—"now look at the dam stuff!"

Board of Trade memberships are selling around \$3,000 net to the buyer, and may possibly be had at a lower figure. On the floor on Monday, the temperature was around 45 degrees Fahr. The same "happy-go-lucky" spirit so noticeable among the traders at all times prevailed nevertheless and irrespective.

J. G. Francesconi & Company, of New York City, announce the establishment of a branch office at No. 327 South La Salle street, Chicago, under the personal supervision of M. F. Austin, late with Shearson & Hamill, of New York and Chicago. This progressive concern finds it necessary to have direct representation in the Middle West in order to better serve the increasing patronage of its customers for oils, fats, waxes and chemicals in that territory.

STOCK YARDS REPARTÉE

Say, Uptub! said Sudds. Wot tell is a pullytickle masheen? I seed all kines o' masheens—fer cleanin guts, and skinnin de

fat bax, and scrapin hogs, an pulwerisin fat, an all dat; but er pullytickle masheen gets my nanny.

Great Jee-horse-phwat! said Uptub. Youse is de tickest gink ever, Sudds, an youse er bin bumpin elbers wit ward heelers ever sense youse wuz borned. A perlitical—not pullytickle, yer wop!—masheen isn't er me-canical appyratus, 'ceptin on de ward heeler er slugger end. Its er mental er brane musheen; dat is, er lot er guys wit more branes dan scruples gets tergedder an rigs up er ticket an den makes youse an me vote dat ticket, see?

Now, dese perlitical darbs is like dese star safe-blowers; dey wud er made respecttable an useful citerzens ef dey had used dey're branes in de rite direckshun. A perlitical masheen stops at nuttin, but goes rite troo an over everytin dat cums in its way. Dis Mare Tomson outfit has er masheen, an youse'll get er chanst ter see how it works dis comin 'leckshun.

A perlitical masheen ov enny perswayshun may be as rotten as der Kaiser's gang, but its gotter be reckined wit, jus de same. If der peepul had enny gumshun 'tall dey'd ditoh party perliticks an der donkey an elephunt an moose an fergit creed, nashuality, fernal orgaztions, perlitical perswayshuns an everytin, an vote de rite man inter de rite place, an set up der Statoo o Liberty as dey're emblum.

Lukut de way dem guys is playin perliticks rite now, steddier "all pullin tergedder." Dere isn't much choice; dey're all playin de game one way an anudder, an it aint helpin us none in dis scrimmidge, I sez. Like a litter er pups, some on em orter be drownded, cos dey're needer use ner ornament.

De wurst part ov der ting is dey is so

many peepul foreigners who cum here an udders who don't unnerstan der game. Dey takes everytin at its face vally; dat is, as it luks ter dem, like dey takes dis German prop-ergander stuff, an its dangerous ter our liberty. Anyhow, what we hev we'll holt, an we'll pull troo, too, Sudds, betcher red flannel shirt on dat!

WHEN "THE DUMMY" USED TO RUN.

The Stockyards now and the Stockyards then is a vastly different place than when

"The Dummy" used to run.

Stockyards and packinghouse men are no more, Men whom we knew so well by the score,

When "The Dummy" used to run.

Packers, brokers, salesmen galore

Would chase to the depo at 11 or 4,

When "The Dummy" used to run.

It was "Hello, Sam!" and a hand at cards

Going downtown or out to the dingy old Yards,

When "The Dummy" used to run.

Tilden, McClean, Wells and Fowler, too, Shepherd, Ruff & Tobey were 'mongst those we knew,

When "The Dummy" used to run.

Morris and Swift, John Moran and Gray, Might be seen as they made their downtown way,

When "The Dummy" used to run.

Harry Boore and John Grassell, Duggan and Oake—you remember well,

When "The Dummy" used to run.

Lots have climbed the golden stairs, Who passed their time in packing affairs,

When "The Dummy" used to run.

All were friendly and ready to mix, None of them thought of the River Styx,

When "The Dummy" used to run.

John Agar Co.

Union Stock Yards CHICAGO, ILL.

Packers and Commission Slaughterers

Beef, Pork and Mutton

Members of the American Meat Packers' Association.

THE STADLER ENGINEERING CO.

ARCHITECTS AND ENGINEERS

Specialists in Abattoirs, Packing Houses, Garbage Reduction Plants and Cold Storage Warehouses. Chas. Stadler, Chief Engr. For 12 years chief supervisor with Sulzberger & Sons Co. (Wilson & Co.). Room 943, Webster Building, Chicago, Ill.

H. C. GARDNER F. A. LINDBERG GARDNER & LINDBERG ENGINEERS

Mechanical, Electrical, Architectural Specialties: Packing Plants, Cold Storage, Manufacturing Plants, Power Installations, Investigations. 1134 Marquette Bldg. CHICAGO

H. P. Henschien

R. J. McLaren

HENSCHIE & McLAREN

Architects

Old Colony Bldg. Chicago, Ill. PACKING PLANTS AND COLD STORAGE CONSTRUCTION.

LEON DASHEW

Counselor At Law

320 Broadway, New York

Phones: Worth 2814-5.

D. E. Washington, Mgr. & Chief Engr.

Wm. H. Knehans, Associate Engr.

PACKERS ARCHITECTURAL & ENGINEERING CO.

— ENGINEERS —

PACKING HOUSES, ABATTOIRS, COLD STORAGES

Manhattan Bldg., CHICAGO, ILL.

Cable Address Pacarco

References:

Armour and Company Joseph Stern & Sons, The Cudahy Packing Inc. Co. Manhattan Veal & Mutton Co. Rosebrock Butter & Eggs Co., Inc. New York Butchers United Dressed Beef Dressed Meat Co. Co.

**INSULATION
MUST BE GOOD TO OBTAIN
SATISFACTORY RESULTS**

"AND YOU CAN'T BEAT CORK!"

THAS A FACK!—BRACK an MACK

OUR BOOKLET WILL INTEREST YOU

WRITE
US!

THE UNION INSULATING CO., Great Northern Building, CHICAGO

ANHYDROUS SUPREME AMMONIA

"EVERY OUNCE ENERGIZES"
NH₃

Used by most of the leading packers throughout the United States.

SUPREME means pure, dry, highest quality anhydrous ammonia.

Less power and less coal = less expense.

Better refrigeration and more satisfaction = greater efficiency.

All parties desiring to use our Supreme Brand Anhydrous Ammonia for the purpose of food preservation and ice making should write us at once asking that their names be placed on the 1918 list.

MORRIS & COMPANY

Chicago, Union Stock Yards

CHICAGO PACKING COMPANY

Beef and Pork Packers

Boneless Beef Cuts.

Sausage Materials.

Commission Slaughterers

U. S. GOVERNMENT INSPECTION

Correspondence Solicited

**UNION STOCK YARDS
CHICAGO**

R. W. BARNES

Broker in

PROVISIONS AND LARD

49 Board of Trade, Chicago

Established 1877

W. G. PRESS & CO.

175 W. Jackson Bldg., Chicago
PORK, LARD, SHORTRIBS
For Future Delivery

GRAIN Correspondence Solicited **STOCKS**

PLANT TO PACK RABBITS.

A rabbit packing plant is about to be erected in Oklahoma City, Okla., by the Commercial Rabbit Breeders' Association. The concern, with a capital stock of \$10,000, has been incorporated under the laws of Oklahoma. There is a rabbit farm in Michigan and another in California, but not until now was a rabbit packing organization incorporated in any state, according to report.

BONE CRUSHERS



WILLIAMS

Williams Bone Crushers and Grinders are not alone suitable for grinding bone for fertilizer purposes, they are also suitable for crushing bone for glue and case hardening purposes. Every packer having to dispose of his bone whether Green, Raw, or Junk and Steamed bone, will do well to get in touch with Williams.

Williams machines are also suitable for Tankage, Cracklings, Beef Scrap, Oyster and Clam Shells, and any other material found around the packing plant requiring crushing or grinding.

Send for catalog No. 9.

THE WILLIAMS PAT. CRUSHER & PULVERIZER CO.

Works:
ST. LOUIS

General Sales Dept., Old Colony Bldg.

CHICAGO

67 Second St.
SAN FRANCISCO

WORTHEN, TROTT & SULLIVAN

successors to M. FRANKFORT, established 1854

200 Produce Exchange,
New York, N. Y.

BROKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS

OLEO OIL—OLEO STOCK—NEUTRAL LARD—COTTON OIL—OLEO STEARINE
COCOANUT OIL

United States Food Administration License Number G-42991

Watch Our "Want and For Sale" Page for Business Chances

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK

RECEIPTS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, Jan. 21.....	20,562	831	42,182	22,138
Tuesday, Jan. 22.....	20,480	4,820	57,584	16,543
Wednesday, Jan. 23.....	8,456	1,066	21,690	7,091
Thursday, Jan. 24.....	15,983	4,327	65,987	10,632
Friday, Jan. 25.....	15,144	2,226	61,596	13,694
Saturday, Jan. 26.....	4,291	329	21,500	6,992
Total last week.....	84,616	13,699	270,557	83,690
Previous week.....	21,193	2,221	59,669	33,537
Year ago.....	62,679	11,050	230,060	76,831
Two years ago.....	51,935	8,348	278,117	57,621

SHIPMENTS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, Jan. 21.....	3,100	117	3,011	2,420
Tuesday, Jan. 22.....	3,251	103	935	3,121
Wednesday, Jan. 23.....	2,615	124	1,825	5,014
Thursday, Jan. 24.....	2,245	279	3,715	2,851
Friday, Jan. 25.....	3,594	67	2,540	2,705
Saturday, Jan. 26.....	2,519	111	2,613	2,062

Total last week.....	17,333	801	14,639	18,173
Previous week.....	8,973	59	16,375	5,459
Year ago.....	16,454	1,141	83,900	11,743
Two years ago.....	9,000	543	42,317	9,026

Combined receipts of hogs at eleven points:

Week ending Jan. 26, 1918.....	\$41,000
Previous week.....	450,000
Cor. week, 1917.....	722,000
Cor. week, 1916.....	888,000
Total year to date.....	2,534,000
Same period, 1917.....	3,127,000
Same period, 1916.....	3,848,000

Combined receipts at seven points for 1917 to Jan. 26, 1918, and the same period a year ago:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
This week.....	233,000	681,000	212,000
Previous week.....	150,000	387,000	143,000
1917.....	180,000	612,000	208,000
1916.....	158,000	752,000	188,000

Totals for year to date:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
1918.....	771,000	2,044,000	688,000
1917.....	750,000	2,614,000	836,000
1916.....	665,000	3,106,000	870,000

CHICAGO PACKERS' HOG SLAUGHTER.

Armour & Co.....	62,110
Anglo-American.....	16,300
Swift & Company.....	41,600
Hammond Co.....	19,800
Morris & Co.....	15,300
Wilson & Co.....	25,900
Boyd & Lunham.....	9,900
Western Packing Co.....	12,200
Roberts & Oakie.....	6,000
Miller & Hart.....	5,000
Independent P. Co.....	7,500
Brennan P. Co.....	5,700
Others.....	28,200
Totals.....	255,500

WEEKLY AVERAGE PRICE OF LIVESTOCK.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Lambs.
This week.....	\$12.15	\$16.25	\$12.25	\$17.00
Previous week.....	12.10	16.50	12.00	17.40
Cor. week, 1917.....	10.50	11.30	10.00	14.05
Cor. week, 1916.....	8.10	7.70	7.50	10.35
Cor. week, 1915.....	8.00	6.70	6.00	8.55
Cor. week, 1914.....	8.40	8.35	5.45	7.65
Cor. week, 1913.....	7.90	7.62	5.25	8.25
Cor. week, 1912.....	6.50	6.21	4.10	6.25
Cor. week, 1911.....	6.00	7.57	3.90	5.80

CATTLE.

Good to choice steers.....	\$10.00@14.00
Yearlings, good to choice.....	9.00@13.25
Stockers and feeders.....	7.75@10.00
Good to choice cows.....	7.00@8.75
Good to choice heifers.....	7.00@9.50
Fair to good cows.....	7.00@8.00
Canners.....	6.00@6.50
Cutters.....	6.50@7.10
Bologna bulls.....	7.00@8.90
Butcher bulls.....	8.25@10.50
Heavy calves.....	9.50@12.00
Veal calves.....	12.50@14.50

HOGS.

Prime light butchers.....	\$15.25@15.75
Fair to fancy light.....	15.00@15.50
Medium wt. butchers, 200-240 lbs.....	15.45@15.85
Heavy weight butchers, 240-400 lbs.....	15.50@15.90
Choice heavy packing.....	15.25@15.50
Rough heavy packing.....	15.00@15.30

Pigs, fair to good.....	12.75@14.00
Stags (subject to 70 lbs. dockage).....	15.40@16.00

SHEEP.

Good to choice wethers.....	\$11.00@13.40
Good to choice ewes.....	10.00@13.00
Yearlings.....	13.00@15.50
Western lambs, good to choice.....	16.50@17.85
Native lambs, good to choice.....	16.00@17.60
Goats.....	6.00@8.25

CHICAGO PROVISION MARKETS

Range of Prices.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 26, 1918.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
January.....	47.25	47.25	47.25	47.25
May.....	45.87	46.20	45.87	46.15
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
January.....	\$24.65	\$24.75	\$24.65	\$24.75
May.....	24.85	25.05	24.85	25.05
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
January.....	23.75	23.80	23.75	23.80
May.....	24.22	24.45	24.22	24.42

MONDAY, JANUARY 28, 1918.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
January.....	47.40	47.40	47.00	47.15
May.....	46.15	46.30	46.15	46.17
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
January.....	24.82	24.82	24.80	24.80
May.....	25.07	25.07	25.02	25.05
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
January.....	23.70	23.77	23.70	23.77
May.....	24.45	24.45	24.37	24.40

TUESDAY, JANUARY 29, 1918.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
January.....	47.40	47.40	47.30	47.30
May.....	46.20	46.60	46.20	46.40
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
January.....	24.85	25.00	24.85	25.02
May.....	25.07	25.25	25.07	25.22
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
January.....	23.80	23.85	23.72	23.72
May.....	24.45	24.60	24.45	24.50

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 30, 1918.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
January.....	47.50	47.60	47.50	47.60
May.....	46.65	46.90	46.65	46.85
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
January.....	25.22	25.45	25.22	25.45
May.....	25.35	25.52	25.35	25.50
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
January.....	23.95	23.95	23.80	23.95
May.....	24.60	24.72	24.57	24.70

THURSDAY, JANUARY 31, 1918.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
January.....	47.65	47.65	47.20	47.20
May.....	46.90	46.90	46.57	46.57
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
January.....	25.47	25.95	25.45	25.95
May.....	25.50	25.52	25.35	25.40
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
January.....	23.97	23.97	23.80	23.95
May.....	24.65	24.70	24.55	24.60

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1918.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
January.....	46.70	46.77	46.70	46.77
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
January.....	25.40	25.55	25.40	25.52
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
January.....	24.55	24.65	24.55	24.62

†Bid. ‡Asked.

CHICAGO RETAIL FRESH MEATS.

(Corrected weekly by Pollack Bros., 41st and Halsted Streets.)

Beef.

Native Rib Roast.....	30	@35
Native Sirloin Steaks.....	35	@40
Native Porterhouse Steaks.....	40	@40
Native Pot Roasts.....	25	@30
Rib Roasts from light cattle.....	18	@22
Beef Stew.....	16	@18
Boneless Corned Briskets, Native.....	22	@24
Corned Rumps, Native.....	18	@20
Corned Ribs.....	18	@18
Corned Flanks.....	18	@15
Round Steaks.....	18	@25
Round Roasts.....	20	@22
Shoulder Steaks.....	24	@25
Shoulder Roasts.....	20	@24
Shoulder Neck End, Trimmed.....	18	@18

Lamb.

Hind Quarters, fancy.....	30	@35
Fore Quarters, fancy.....	25	@30
Legs, fancy.....	30	@35
Stew.....	20	@25
Chops, shoulder, per lb.....	25	@28
Chops, rib and loin, per lb.....	45	@45
Chops, French, each.....	15	@15

Mutton.

Legs.....	22	@25
Stew.....	16	@18
Shoulders.....	22	@22
Hind Quarters.....	22	@25
Fore Quarters.....	16	@18
Rib and Loin Chops.....	30	@35
Shoulder Chops.....	22	@25

Pork.

Pork Loin.....	28	@30
Pork Chops.....	33	@35
Pork Shoulders.....	25	@25
Pork Tenders.....	40	@40
Pork Butts.....	28	@28
Spare Ribs.....	24	@24
Hocks.....	20	@20
Pigs' Heads.....	18	@18
Leaf Lard.....	30	@30

Veal.

Hind Quarters.....	26	@28
Fore Quarters.....	16	@20
Legs.....	25	@28
Breasts.....	30	@25
Shoulders.....	30	@25
Cutlets.....	40	@40
Rib and Loin Chops.....	30	@35

Butchers' Offal.

Suet.....	@18
Tallow.....	@7
Bones, per cwt.....	@14
Calfskins, 8 to 15 lbs.....	@35
Calfskins, under 18 lbs. (deacons).....	@75
Kips.....	@32
Heavy calves.....	9.50@13.00
Veal calves.....	14.50@15.00

STERNE & SON CO.

Just Brokers

Tallow, Grease, Stearine
Animal and Vegetable Fats and Oils
Postal Tel. Bldg. Chicago

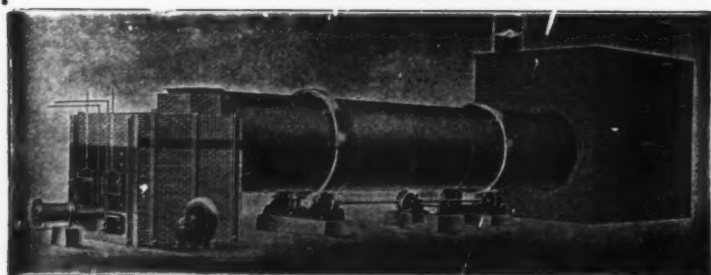
POELS & BREWSTER

32 Broadway New York

Import Agents
Hides, Skins, Pickled Pelts,
Wool, Tallow and Casings

Watch Page 48 for Business Chances

DRYERS AND CONTINUOUS PRESSES

Economical—Efficient
—Great CapacitySAVING IN LABOR ALONE IN ONE YEAR WILL
OFFSET COST TO INSTALLFor Tankage, Blood, Bone, Fertilizer, all Animal and
Vegetable Matter. Installed in the largest packing-
houses, fertilizer and fish reduction plants in the
world. Material carried in stock for standard sizes.
Send for Catalogue T. B.American Process Co.
68 William St. - - New York

CHICAGO MARKET PRICES

WHOLESALE FRESH MEATS.

Carcass Beef.	
Prime native steers	18 @20
Good native steers	17 @18
Native steers, medium	15 @17
Halfers, good	14 @16
Cows	13 @14
Hind quarters, choice	24 @24
Fore quarters, choice	16 @16

Beef Cuts.	
Beef Tenderloins, No. 1.	40 @40
Beef Tenderloins, No. 2.	38 @38
Steer Loin, No. 1.	33 @33
Steer Loin, No. 2.	24 @24
Steer Short Loin, No. 1.	43 1/2 @43 1/2
Steer Short Loin, No. 2.	33 1/2 @33 1/2
Steer Loin Ends (hips)	20 1/2 @20 1/2
Steer Loin Ends, No. 2.	18 @18
Cow Short Loin	14 1/2 @20 1/2
Cow Loin Ends (hips)	17 @17
Cow Loin	13 @13
Sirloin Butts, No. 3.	19 1/2 @20 1/2
Strip Loin, No. 1.	25 @25
Steer Ribs, No. 1.	21 @21
Steer Ribs, No. 2.	19 @19
Cow Ribs, No. 1.	14 @16 1/2
Cow Ribs, No. 2.	13 @13
Cow Ribs, No. 3.	17 @17
Rolls	17 @17
Steer Rounds, No. 1.	17 @17
Steer Rounds, No. 2.	14 1/2 @14 1/2
Cow Rounds	13 1/2 @13 1/2
Flank Steak	20 @20
Rump Butts	17 @17
Steer Chucks, No. 1.	15 @15
Steer Chucks, No. 2.	14 1/2 @14 1/2
Cow Chucks	10 1/2 @11
Boneless Chucks	14 1/2 @15
Steer Flanks	15 @15
Medium Plates	14 1/2 @14 1/2
Briskets, No. 1	15 @15
Briskets, No. 2	14 @14
Shoulder Clods	18 1/2 @18 1/2
Steer Navel Ends	14 @14 1/2
Cow Navel Ends	11 1/2 @11 1/2
Fore Shanks	9 @9
Hind Shanks	7 1/2 @7 1/2
Hanging Tenderloins	15 @15
Trimnings	14 @14

Beef Product.	
Brains, per lb.	10 @10
Hearts	10 1/2 @10 1/2
Tongues	21 @21
Sweetbreads	27 @27
Ox Tail, per lb.	11 @11
Fresh tripe, plain	7 @7
Fresh tripe, H. O.	8 @8
Livers	13 @13
Kidneys, per lb.	9 @9

Veal.	
Heavy Carcass, Veal	14 @17
Light Carcass	19 @20
Good Carcass	21 @23
Good Saddle	25 @26
Medium Racks	22 @22
Good Backs	18 @18

Veal Product.	
Brains, each	10 @12
Sweetbreads	35 @50
Calf Livers	25 @26

Lamb.	
Good Caul Lambs	23 @23
Round Dressed Lambs	25 @25
Saddles, Caul	26 @26
R. D. Lamb Fores	22 @22
Caul Lamb Fores	20 @20
R. D. Lamb Saddle	28 @28
Lamb Fries, per lb.	18 @18
Lamb Tongues, each	4 @4
Lamb Kidneys, per lb.	25 @25

Mutton.	
Medium Sheep	20 @20
Good Sheep	22 @22
Medium Saddles	22 @22
Good Saddles	24 @24
Good Fores	20 @20
Medium Racks	18 @18
Mutton Legs	24 @24
Mutton Loin	22 @22
Mutton Stew	14 @14
Sheep Tongues, each	4 @4
Sheep Heads, each	12 @12

Fresh Pork, Etc.	
Dressed Hogs	26 @26
Pork Loin	24 @24
Leaf Lard	26 @26
Tenderloins	34 @34
Spare Ribs	24 @24
Butts	23 @23
Hocks	18 @18
Trimnings	20 @20
Extra Lean Trimnings	23 @23
Tails	17 @17
Snouts	14 1/2 @14 1/2
Pigs' Feet	14 @14
Pigs' Heads	9 @9
Blade Bones	18 @18
Blade Meat	17 @17
Cheek Meat	10 @10
Hog Livers, per lb.	9 @9
Neck Bones	7 1/2 @7 1/2
Skinned Shoulders	22 @22
Pork Hearts	11 1/2 @11 1/2
Pork Kidneys, per lb.	12 1/2 @12 1/2
Pork Tongues	22 @22
Ship Bones	11 @11
Tail Bones	11 @11
Brains	11 @11
Backfat	27 1/2 @27 1/2
Hams	26 @26
Calas	21 @21
Bellies	32 @32

SAUSAGE.

Columbia Cloth Bologna	16 @16
Bologna, large, long, round, in casings	16 @16
Cholce Bologna	17 @17
Frankfurters	22 @22
Liver, with beef and pork	16 @16
Tongue and blood	22 1/2 @22 1/2
Minced Sausage	18 @18
New England Style Luncheon Sausage	24 1/2 @24 1/2
Prepared Luncheon Sausage	24 1/2 @24 1/2
Special Compressed Sausage	20 @20
Berliner Sausage	20 1/2 @20 1/2
Oxford Lean Butts	19 1/2 @19 1/2
Polish Sausage	19 1/2 @19 1/2
Garlic Sausage	20 @20
Country Smoked Sausage	24 @24
Country Sausage, fresh	21 @21
Pork Sausage, bulk or link	21 1/2 @21 1/2
Pork Sausage, short link	43 @43
Boneless lean butts in casings	20 1/2 @20 1/2
Luncheon Roll	19 @19
Deli-cassesss Leaf	20 @20
Jellied Roll	20 @20

Summer Sausage.

Best Summer, H. C. (new)	38 1/2 @38 1/2
German Salami	34 1/2 @34 1/2
Italian Salami (new goods)	38 1/2 @38 1/2
Holsteiner	27 1/2 @27 1/2
Metwurst	23 1/2 @23 1/2
Farmer	29 1/2 @29 1/2
Cervelat, new	31 1/2 @31 1/2

Sausage in Brine.

Bologna, kits	2.30 @2.30
Bologna, 1/2 @ 1/2	3.10 @11.50
Pork, link, kits	2.60 @2.60
Pork, link, 1/2 @ 1/2	3.70 @13.35
Polish sausage, kits	2.60 @2.60
Polish sausage, 1/2 @ 1/2	3.75 @13.75
Frankfurters, kits	2.30 @2.30
Frankfurters, 1/2 @ 1/2	3.10 @11.50
Blood sausage, kits	2.30 @2.30
Blood sausage, 1/2 @ 1/2	3.10 @11.50
Liver sausage, kits	2.30 @2.30
Liver sausage, 1/2 @ 1/2	3.10 @11.50
Head cheese, kits	2.30 @2.30
Head cheese, 1/2 @ 1/2	3.10 @11.50

VINEGAR PICKLED GOODS.

Pickled Pigs' Feet. In 337-lb. barrels	16.50 @16.50
Pickled Plain Tripe. In 200-lb. barrels	13.30 @13.30
Pickled H. C. Tripe. In 200-lb. barrels	16.00 @16.00
Pickled Ox Livers. In 200-lb. barrels	— @—
Pickled Pork Snouts. In 200-lb. barrels	— @—
Sheep Tongues. Short Cut, barrels	69.50 @69.50

CANNED MEATS.

Per doz.	
Corned, boiled and roast beef, No. 1.	3.15 @3.15
Corned, boiled and roast beef, No. 2.	4.10 @4.10
Corned, boiled and roast beef, No. 6.	22.00 @22.00
Corned beef hash, No. 1.	1.60 @1.60
Corned beef hash, No. 2.	1.60 @1.60
Corned beef hash, No. 3.	1.60 @1.60
Hamburger steak and onions, No. 1.	2.60 @2.60
Vienna Sausage, No. 1.	1.15 @1.15
Vienna sausage, No. 2.	2.75 @2.75

EXTRACT OF BEEF.

Per doz.	
2-oz. jars, 1 doz. in case	2.50 @2.50
4-oz. jars, 1 doz. in case	4.50 @4.50
8-oz. jars, 1/2 doz. in case	8.50 @8.50
16-oz. jars, 1/2 doz. in case	16.25 @16.25

BARRELLED BEEF AND PORK.

Extra Plate Beef, 200-lb. barrels	35.00 @35.00
Plate Beef	34.00 @34.00
Prime Mess Beef	32.00 @32.00
Mess Beef	30.00 @30.00
Reef Hams (220 lbs. to bbl.)	— @—
Rump Butts	34.00 @34.00
Mess Pork	49.00 @49.00
Clear Fat Racks	57.50 @57.50
Family Back Pork	46.00 @46.00
Bean Pork	46.50 @46.50

LARD.

Pure lard, kettle rendered, per lb., tes.	28 @28
Pure lard	27 @27
Lard, substitute, tes.	23 1/2 @23 1/2
Lard compounds	23 @23
Cooking oil, per gal., in barrels	22 1/2 @22 1/2
Cooks' and bakers' shortening tubs	27 @27
Barrels, 1/2c. over tierces, half barrels, 1/4c. over tierces; tubs and pails, 10 to 80 lbs., 1/4c. to 1c. over tierces.	— @—

BUTTERINE.

1 to 6, natural color, solids, f. o. b. Chi.	25 1/4 @27
Cartons, rolls or prints, 1 lb.	28 1/4 @30
Cartons, rolls or prints, 2 @ 5 lbs.	29 1/2 @29 1/2
Shortenings, 30 @ 60 lb. tubs	22 @22
Nut margarine, prints, 1 lb.	28 @28

DRY SALT MEATS.

(Boxed. Loose are 1/4c. less.)

Clear Bellies, 14 @ 16 avg.	30.75 @30.75
Clear Bellies, 18 @ 20 avg.	30.50 @30.50
Rib Bellies, 20 @ 25 avg.	30.15 @30.15
Fat Backs, 10 @ 12 avg.	28.50 @28.50
Fat Backs, 12 @ 14 avg.	28.75 @28.75
Fat Backs, 14 @ 16 avg.	29.00 @29.00
Extra Short Clears	28.75 @28.75
Extra Short Ribs	28.50 @28.50
D. S. Short Clears, 20 @ 25 avg.	32.00 @32.00
Butts	24.00 @24.00
Bacon meat, 1 1/4c. more.	— @—

WHOLESALE SMOKED MEATS.

Hams, 12 lbs., avg.	30 1/4 @30 1/4
Hams, 16 lbs., avg.	29 1/2 @29 1/2
Skinned Hams	31 @31
Calas, 4 @ 6 lbs., avg.	26 @26
Calas, 6 @ 12 lbs., avg.	27 @27
New York Shoulders, 8 @ 12 lbs., avg.	27 @27
Breakfast Bacon, fancy	43 1/2 @43 1/2
Wide, 10 @ 12 avg., and strip, 5 @ 6 avg.	35 @35
Wide, 5 @ 6 avg., and strip, 3 @ 4 avg.	36 1/2 @36 1/2

Rib Bacon, wide, 8 @ 12 avg., and strip, 4 @ 6 avg.

Dried Beef Sets	35 @35
Dried Beef Knuckles	31 @31
Dried Beef Knuckles	31 @31
Dried Beef Outsoles	29 @29
Regular Balled Hams	41 @41
Skinned Balled Hams	42 @42
Boiled Calas	35 @35
Cooked Loin Rolls	39 @39
Cooked Rolled Shoulder	45 @45

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

F. O. B. CHICAGO.

Beef rounds, per set	14 @14
Beef exports, rounds	20 @20
Beef middles, per set	23 @23
Beef bungs, per piece	14 @14
Beef weasands	8 1/4 @8 1/4
Beef bladders, medium	9 @9
Beef bladders, small, per doz.	9 @9
Hog casings, free of salt, regular	9 @9
Hog middles, per set	25 @25
Hog bungs, export	21 @21
Hog bungs, large	12 @12
Hog bungs, medium	9 @9
Hog bungs, narrow	8 @8
Hog stomachs, per piece	10 @10
Imported wide sheep casings	— @—
Imported medium wide sheep casings	— @—
Imported medium sheep casings	— @—

*Owing to unsettled war conditions reliable sheep casing quotations cannot be given.

FERTILIZERS.

Dried blood, per unit	6.45 @ 6.55
Hoof meal, per unit	6.20 @ 6.30
Concentrated tankage, ground	6.10 @ 6.20
Ground tankage, 11%	6.45 @ 6.50
Ground tankage, 9 and 20%	6.20 @ 6.30
Crushed tankage, 9 and 20%	6.00 @ 6.10
Ground tankage, 6 1/2 and 30%	42.00 @ 44.00
Ground raw bone, per ton	33.00 @ 34.00
Ground steam bone, per ton	25.00 @ 26.00

HORNS, HOOF AND BONES.

Horns, No. 1, per ton	185.00 @ 205.00
Hoofs, black, per ton	60.00 @ 65.00
Hoofs, striped, per ton	60.00 @ 65.00
Hoofs, white, per ton	75.00 @ 80.00
Flat shin bones, 40 lbs. ave., per ton	60.00 @ 70.00
Round shin bones, 35-40 lbs., av. per ton	60.00 @ 70.00
Round shin bones, 50-52 lbs., av. per ton	75.00 @ 85.00
Long thigh bones, 90-95 lbs., av. per ton	150.00 @ 155.00
Skulls, jaws and knuckles, per ton	35.00 @ 37.50

LARD.

Prime steam, cash	25.02 1/2 @25.02 1/2
Prime steam, loose	24.50 @24.50
Leaf	24.00 @24.00
Compound	22.50 @22.50
Neutral lard	27.25 @ 27.50

STEARINES.

Prime oleo	18 1/4 @ 18 1/4
Tallow	18 1/2 @ 18 1/2
Grease, yellow	16 @ 16 1/4
Grease, A white	17 1/2 @ 18

OILS.

Oleo oil, extra	22 @ 22 1/4
Oleo oil, No. 2	20 1/2 @ 21
Oleo stock	20 @ 20
Linseed, per gal.	1.15 @ 1.20
Corn oil, loose	17 @ 17 1/4
Soya bean oil, seller tank, f. o. b. coast	16 1/4 @ 16 1/4

TALLOW.

Edible	18 @ 18
Prime Country	17 1/4 @ 17 1/4
Packers' Prime	17 @ 17 1/4
Packers' No. 1	17 @ 17 1/4
Packers' No. 2	15 @ 15 1/2

GREASES.

White, choice	18 @ 18 1/4
White, "A"	17 1/4 @ 17 1/4
White, "B"	16 1/4 @ 16 1/4
Bone, naphtha extracted	— @ —
Crackling	17 1/4 @ 17 1/4
Houss	15 @ 15 1/4
Yellow	15 1/2 @ 16 1/4
Brown	12 1/2 @ 14
Glycerine, C. P.	67 @ 68
Glycerine, dynamite	64 @ 65
Glycerine, candle soap	46 @ 46 1/4
Glycerine, candle	nom. 51 @ 51 1/4

COTTONSEED OILS.

P. S. Y., loose, Chicago	1.43 @ 1.43
P. S. Y., soap grade, f. o. b. Texas	19.34 @ 19.34
Sonn stock, hbls., concn., 62 @ 65 f. a.	nom 8 1/4
Soap stock, loose, reg., 5% f. a. Tex.	4 1/4 @ 5 nom

COOPERAGE.

Ash pork barrels, black iron hoops	1.60 @ 1.62 1/4
Oak pork barrels, black iron hoops	1.70 @ 1.72 1/4
Ash pork barrels, galv. iron hoops	1.90 @ 1.92 1/4
Red oak lard tierces	2.45 @ 2.50
White oak lard tierces	2.70 @ 2.80
White oak ham tierces	2.40 @ 2.40

Prices f. o. b. Chicago.

CURING MATERIALS.

Refined saltpetre, granulated	31 @ 31
Refined saltpetre, crystals	37 @ 37
Refined nitrate of soda, gran., f. o. b. N. Y.	6 1/4 @ 6 1/4
Refined nitrate of soda, crystals	6 @ 6
Sugar	— @ —
White, clarified	7.77 1/4 @ 7.77 1/4
Yellow, clarified	7.77 1/4 @ 7.77 1/4
Plantation, granulated	6 @ 6
F. o. b. Chicago.	

Salt	— @ —
Ashton, in sacks, 224 lbs.	3.40 @ 3.40
Ashton, car lots, per sack	3.25 @ 3.25
English packing, T. H. & Co., car lots, per sack	— @ —
English packing, Cheasire, car lots, per sack	— @ —
English packing, pure dried, vacuum, per sack	— @ —
English packing, Liverpool ground alum, per sack	— @ —
Michigan, granulated, car lots, per ton	8.70 @ 8.70
Michigan, medium car lots, per ton	9.70 @ 9.70
Prices f. o. b. Chicago.	

*Stocks exhausted.

Retail Section

LONDON BUTCHERS RIOT FOR MEAT.

Meat scarcity in London markets caused retail butchers, many of whom have been unable to open their shops for the last fortnight on account of the shortage of meat, to storm the Smithfield market on Monday morning to obtain their shares of large consignments of Scotch mutton which had just arrived. Before the meat could be unloaded the market was crowded with retailers, who demanded substantial supplies and virtually took possession of the stalls. The police finally restored order and one carcass was served to each retailer.

FAVORS PLAN FOR HORSE MEAT.

Asserting that horse meat is more nutritious than beef, and recommending it to meet the stress of a meat famine, Dr. W. Horace Hoskins, dean of the New York State Veterinary College, said before the convention of veterinary surgeons at the Carnegie Laboratory in New York City this week that this is an important matter for the Government.

"We have in New York," said Dr. Hoskins, "three societies for the protection and aid of animals. Two of these societies urge the magistrates to fine the owners of horses which are alleged to be ill treated. My scheme would be not to fine these men, but to take their horses, keep them forty-eight hours, let them be inspected by the horse meat inspectors, and, if found sound, let them be slaughtered and sold to butchers for consumption."

NEW YORK ICE AND FOOD BILLS.

The New York State Senate War Committee had a hearing this week on two measures introduced by Senator Wagner of New York City, one providing for the harvesting and conservation of natural ice under State auspices, and the other empowering the State Food Control Commission to fix retail profits. The latter bill was reported favorably.

The question of ice conservation will be considered by a sub-committee composed of Senators Brown and Wagner, who will take the matter up with the State Food Control Commission, with a view to immediate action.

The bill giving the State Food Control Commission power to regulate profits was amended. In its original form the bill empowered the commission to fix retail prices. In its amended form it gives the commission the right to regulate the percentage of profit of retailers in commodities. The change was in accordance with a suggestion from Herbert Hoover, Federal Food Administrator, with whom Senator Wagner conferred last week.

IMPROVED FOOD-SAVING METHODS.

Food saving during the first few months of the war was largely a matter of studying our past carelessness and waste and making good resolutions to do better. Food saving the coming year will have a more forward look—we have learned enough of the need and

the methods to anticipate. And on the basis of full steam ahead we shall surely accomplish more.

As an example, take the ice-cream industry, which at this season of the year is at its minimum of activity. Realizing the need for food saving which will be apparent in their line this summer, the ice cream men are banding together and preparing to deal with problems beforehand.

They find that there is a paradox in their industry. Ice creams contain a generous proportion of fat, from 10 to 15 per cent. Fat is heating food. Ice cream is eaten freely in hot weather because it is cool in temperature, and this fat adds heat units to the diet at a time when they are not needed.

Prof. R. M. Washburn, of the University of Minnesota, estimates that old-fashioned ice cream with 14 per cent. butter fat, contains 25 per cent. more heat than does modern ice cream with about 9.40 fat. There are in America approximately 100,000,000 people. If the ice cream consumption is 2 gallons per capita yearly, on a basis of 14 per cent. butter fat there would be 145,600,000 pounds of fats consumed, whereas the same quantity of ice cream on a basis of only 9 per cent. fat would give a saving of 52,000,000 pounds, or more than half a pound per capita. Bought at the average market price of 45 cents, there would be a consumption during the hot months of nearly \$25,000,000 worth of butter fat, which is not merely waste, but undesirable from a dietary standpoint.

With these general estimates in mind, the ice cream men seek to adjust their products to war-time needs by revising national and State laws regulating the fat standard in ice cream. A good ice cream can be made with from 8 to 10 per cent. butter fat, and an increase in the content of fruit juices and other genuinely cooling ingredients would make it more agreeable.

"Chemically cool and physically cold" is the war standard desired by the ice cream men for this product, and Prof. Washburn's calculations indicate that on some such basis the industry can be maintained with little disturbance to manufacturers and dealers, decided economy, and better health to the consumer, and a saving of perhaps \$35,000,000 this summer, or sufficient to finance our Young Men's Christian Association war work for many months.

The long look ahead on such a food-saving

problem not only enables business men to work out new technical standards and manufacturing methods, but to enlist the public through publication of sound information. The public, too, is looking ahead. Food-saving measures already put into effect have accustomed people to changes in habit, and enlisted them for intelligent teamwork. The farther we can look ahead in all such war problems, the sooner we shall win the war.

MEAT RETAILERS TO BE WARNED.

(Continued from page 17.)

week, one meatless meal in every day, have two porkless days (Tuesday and Saturday) in every week.

Explanation—"Meatless" means without any cattle, hog, or sheep products. On other days use mutton and lamb in preference to beef or pork. "Porkless" means without pork, bacon, ham, lard, or pork products, fresh or preserved. Use fish, poultry, and eggs. As a nation we eat and waste nearly twice as much meat as we need.

Fat Saving Every Day.

Make every day a fat-saving day (butter, lard, lard substitutes, etc.). Explanation—Fry less. Bake, broil, boil, or stew foods instead. Save meat drippings; use these and vegetable oils for cooking instead of butter. Butter has food values vital to children; therefore, give it to them. Use it only on the table. Waste no soap; it is made from fat. Be careful of all fats. We use and waste two and a half times as much fat as we need.

Make every day a sugar-saving day.

Explanation—Use less sugar. Less sweet drinks and candy containing sugar should be used in war time. As a nation we have used twice as much sugar as we need.

Use fruits, vegetables and potatoes abundantly.

Explanation—These foods are healthful and plentiful, and at the same time partly take the place of other foods which we must save. Raise all you can for home use.

Use milk wisely.

Explanation—Use all of the milk. Waste no part of it. The children must have whole milk. Use sour and skim milk in cooking and for cottage cheese.

Hoarding food.—Any one buying and holding a larger supply of food now than in peace time, except foods canned, dried or preserved in the home, is helping to defeat the Food Administration in its attempt to secure a just distribution of food and the establishment of fair prices. The food hoarder is working against the common good and even against the very safety of the country. Hoarding food in households is both selfish and unnecessary. The Government is protecting the food supply of its people.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

P. Q. White will open a meat and grocery market in Rebecca, Ga.

T. G. Yowman, who has been connected with Baker Bros., in different Southern cities for about seven years, has purchased the Norfolk (Va.) branch of this firm, located at 322-324 Granby street.

Altho L. B. Milton, a meat dealer of 713 Hawthorne avenue, Portland, Ore., was killed in a railroad accident.

McCammon Market, Inc., Hagerstown, Md., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$1,500, to do a general business in meats, produce, groceries, etc. The incorporators are: Charles E. McCammon, William C. Schildknecht and Josephine B. McCammon.

R. M. McLaughlin's meat market in Homer-ville, Ga., has been destroyed by fire.

Buying an Ice Box

Does your shop refrigerator suit you? Does it keep your meats well and how much does it cost for ice or refrigeration?

A refrigerating expert will tell you the important points to remember when buying an ice-box in an article to appear very soon on this page. Watch for it.

Fire damaged the meat market at 425 Towata avenue, Paterson, N. J., conducted by Richard S. Sowerbutt, to the extent of about \$300.

John Liebhauser, assistant manager of the Condit Beef & Provision Co., of East Orange, N. J., died on January 25, at the age of 46.

Walter Hubbard sold his meat market in Oshkosh, Wis., to C. W. Lea.

Bischel Bros., who conduct a meat market at Chippewa Falls, Wis., have dissolved partnership; John Bischel continuing in the business.

Joseph Wustner's meat market in Ryder, N. D., has been burned.

A meat market has been established at Watford, N. D., by Shirley & Selleseth.

E. B. Peterson succeeds A. V. Saterstrom in the meat business at Middle River, Minn.

John Martin sold out his meat market in East Grand Forks, Minn., to Edw. J. Freid.

J. H. Eickholt has purchased J. H. Emerson's meat market in Ceylon, Minn.

Alfred Benson has purchased a meat market in Sherman, S. D.

Charles Schwartz bought the meat business in Foreston, Minn., formerly conducted by A. Anfinson.

A. Bennes sold his meat market in Church's Ferry, N. D., to George Christian.

An interest in the Weber Meat Market at Almond, Wis., has been taken over by Reinhold Holtz.

The Jewish people of Plainfield, N. J., will establish a co-operative butcher shop at 525 West Third street.

Fred M. Fiske of Huntington, Mass., plans to open a market in Chester, Mass., with John Cooney as manager.

The meat market of Peter Brown, Hastings, Neb., has been destroyed by fire.

The Castenholz-Albers Co. has succeeded to the packing plant of Castenholz Bros. & Co. in Muskegon, Mich.

V. Ferron, of Moddock, is to open a meat market at Whitefish, Mont.

E. S. Walters, Jr., has purchased the meat business of Arthur E. Miller in Munsing, Mich., and will continue same.

C. E. Smith has leased a building in Boise City, Okla., and will open a stock of meats and groceries.

The Home Meat Market has moved to 804 Seventh street, Garden City, Kan.

M. Smith is preparing to open a meat market in Oshkosh, Neb.

Allen & Dwelle are erecting a new store

building on South Milwaukee street, Jackson, Mich., and will occupy it with their stock of meats.

Joseph Kolar has purchased the Palace Meat Market in Humboldt, Neb., from L. B. Thompson.

Mr. Kelly has succeeded to the entire meat business of Hyder & Kelly, in Plainwell, Mich.

Wm. Echlin has closed out his meat business in Hersey, Mich., and moved to Evert.

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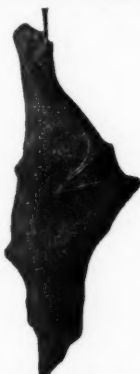
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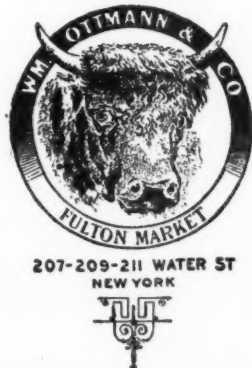
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FULTON MARKET

207, 209 & 211 Water St.

New York, N. Y.

New York Section

II. J. Bird, of Swift & Company's produce department at Chicago, was a visitor to New York this week.

President Edward Morris, of Morris & Company, was in New York for a brief stay during the week.

J. A. Jacobsen, of Morris & Company's foreign department at Chicago, was in New York last week for a short stay.

Swift & Company's sales of beef in New York City for the week ending January 26, 1918, averaged as follows: Domestic beef, 16.86 cents per pound.

In order to help the government in the conservation of coal and ammonia, Conron Bros. Company have discontinued the manufacture of ice at their plant on Tenth Avenue, 13th to 14th streets, Manhattan. This went into effect on the first of this year, prior to which time they were turning out 125 tons of ice daily.

Retail butchers of Queens met with other retailers in a conference with Commissioner Day of the Department of Markets this week and agreed upon a 7 o'clock closing hour each evening of the week except Saturday. An attempt will be made to put this rule in force as a fuel conservation measure as well as a bit of good business.

The following is a report of the number of pounds of meat, fish, poultry and game seized and destroyed in the City of New York during the week ending January 26, 1918, by the New York City Department of Health: Meat—Manhattan, 494½ lbs.; Brooklyn, 38 7/10 lbs.; Bronx, 3,566½ lbs.; Queens, 33 lbs.; total, 4,182 7/10 lbs. Fish—Manhattan, 4,828 lbs. Poultry and Game—Manhattan, 4,350 lbs.; Bronx, 315 lbs.; Richmond, 12 lbs.; total, 4,677 lbs.

Hundreds of households of wealthy New York families will soon be placed on voluntary "war rations," mapped out by the United States Food Administration at the request of more than 300 of the leading women of the city. At a recent meeting, when they were addressed by F. C. Walcott of the Food Administration, they asked to be told definitely what they should eat in order to help solve the present world food problem. Not only did they promise to place their own families on any ration that would be suggested by the Food Administration, but they offered to organize a movement for securing similar pledges from hundreds more well-to-do housewives. The Food Administration has completed the ration and the women will begin work immediately on "New York's honor system for food saving by voluntary rationing," endeavoring to secure additional signatures to a pledge promising observance of the new ration.

The opening of Bloch Bros.' big new market at No. 2768 Broadway, between 106th and

107th streets, on January 24, gave indications of a big success. Customers came in throngs and each day showed a bigger business than the day before, which is not to be wondered at, considering that it is and will be under the direct supervision of Jake Bloch himself, who is one of the oldest and most experienced butchers in Greater New York. The big sign over the door announced that in co-operation with the U. S. Food Administration, "this market will faithfully endeavor to follow out the principles as set down under Mr. Hoover's dictatorship." The market is handsomely fitted up with plate glass and marble, counter cases, and an enormous ice-house. The fish apartment is finely equipped and the office is divided off for the accommodation of book-keeper and cashier, with a private office for Mr. Bloch. An unusual feature is a cosy rest room for ladies, with a private telephone and writing tables. The management spared no expense in making this a most convenient place to market, and as everything for the table is kept under one roof, it will doubtless bring much fine trade. The quality of the meats, poultry and fish was of the very best, and will continue to be so, regardless of price, and as Jake Bloch himself is going to be a permanent fixture behind the first block, the rest goes without saying.

BRONX BUTCHERS ENTERTAIN.

The Bronx Branch, United Master Butchers of America, held its annual cabaret entertainment and ball at the McKinley Square Casino on Thursday evening of last week. There was a big crowd, and the wholesale trade was as liberally represented as the retail section. Local talent proved the stars of the entertainment, and when it came to the dancing Chairman Chris. Schuck of the floor committee handled everything in model fashion, assisted ably by Violin Virtuoso William Gundlach, Emil Heiman, G. J. Barth and T. Eschelbacher. Other committees were:

Arrangements.—Fred Hirsch, chairman; Arthur Vogelsang, Chris. Schuck, John Bissman, Phil. Gerard, Fred. Moller, William Gundlach, Julius Hirsch and Philip Diemer.

Reception.—R. Schumacher, chairman; Louis Bauer, Joseph Wormser, J. Hirsch, C. Schwalm, J. Schuck, W. Gerhardt, G. Kuechler, P. Doersam, Charles Schuck, Carl Wehnes, A. Winterling, S. Bachareck, G. Benzing, J. Stauder, C. Wich, A. Horn, A. Geiss, C. Finke, E. Bach, A. Grauer and G. Gertenbach.

Press.—Gus Backes, chairman; A. Hemmer, L. Albert, F. Kahn, R. Ehrenrich, J. Wetterhahn, G. Luithle, J. Edelhauser, J. Vettel and W. Edelhauser.

Officers of the branch are: Philip Storminger, president; John Bissman, first vice-president; Philip Weindorf, second vice-

WESTERN DRESSED MEAT PRICES IN EASTERN MARKETS.

Wholesale prices of Western dressed beef, lamb and mutton at New York and other Eastern markets on representative market days this week are reported as follows by the office of Markets of the United States Department of Agriculture:

MONDAY, JANUARY 28, 1918.

Fresh beef, Western dressed:		Boston.	New York	Philadelphia	Washington
Steers:	Choice	\$17.50@17.75	\$18.50@19.50	\$20.00@....	\$19.00@19.50
	Good	17.00@17.50	17.50@18.50	19.00@20.00	18.00@19.00
	Medium	16.50@17.00	17.00@17.50	18.00@18.50	17.00@18.00
	Common	16.50@17.00	16.50@17.00	16.50@17.50	16.00@17.00
Cows:	Good	15.50@16.00	16.00@16.50	17.00@18.00	17.00@17.50
	Medium	15.00@15.50	15.50@16.00	16.00@17.00	16.00@17.00
	Common	14.00@15.00	14.50@15.50	15.00@15.50	15.00@16.00
Bulls:	Good	14.50@15.00	15.00@16.00	15.50@16.50	15.00@16.00
	Medium	14.00@14.50	14.50@15.50	14.50@15.50	14.50@15.50
	Common	14.00@14.50	14.50@15.50	14.50@15.50	14.50@15.50
Fresh lamb and mutton, western dressed:					
Lambs:	Choice	24.50@25.50	27.00@28.00	25.50@26.00	27.00@28.00
	Good	23.50@24.50	25.00@27.00	24.50@25.00	26.00@27.00
	Medium	23.00@23.50	24.00@25.00	24.00@24.50	25.00@26.00
Yearlings:	Good	21.00@22.00	20.00@21.00	20.00@21.00	20.00@21.00
	Medium	17.00@18.00	17.00@18.00	17.00@18.00	17.00@18.00
	Common	15.00@16.00	15.00@16.00	15.00@16.00	15.00@16.00
Mutton:	Good	20.00@20.50	21.00@23.00	19.00@20.00	19.00@20.00
	Medium	19.00@20.00	20.00@21.00	18.00@19.00	18.00@19.00
	Common	18.00@19.00	19.00@20.00	17.00@18.00	17.00@18.00

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 30, 1918.

Fresh beef, Western dressed:		Boston.	New York	Philadelphia	Washington
Steers:	Choice	17.75@18.00	18.00@19.00	20.00@....	17.50@18.00
	Good	17.25@17.75	17.50@18.00	18.50@19.50	17.00@17.50
	Medium	17.00@17.25	17.00@17.50	17.00@18.00	16.00@17.00
	Common	16.50@17.00	16.00@16.50	16.00@17.00	15.00@16.00
Cows:	Good	15.50@16.00	16.00@16.50	16.00@17.00	15.50@16.00
	Medium	15.00@15.50	15.50@16.00	15.50@16.00	15.00@15.50
	Common	14.00@15.00	14.00@15.00	15.00@15.50	14.00@15.00
Bulls:	Good	14.50@15.00	15.00@16.00	15.50@16.00	14.00@15.00
	Medium	14.00@14.50	14.50@15.50	14.50@15.50	14.00@15.00
	Common	13.50@14.00	14.00@15.00	14.00@15.00	13.50@14.00
Fresh lamb and mutton, Western dressed:					
Lambs:	Choice	24.00@25.00	25.00@26.00	24.50@25.00	25.00@26.00
	Good	23.00@24.00	24.50@25.00	24.00@24.50	24.00@25.00
	Medium	20.00@23.00	23.00@24.00	23.00@24.00	23.00@24.00
Yearlings:	Good	20.00@21.00	21.00@22.00	21.00@22.00	21.00@22.00
	Medium	17.00@18.00	17.00@18.00	17.00@18.00	17.00@18.00
	Common	15.00@16.00	15.00@16.00	15.00@16.00	15.00@16.00
Mutton:	Good	19.50@20.00	21.00@22.50	20.00@21.00	19.00@20.00
	Medium	19.00@19.50	19.00@21.00	19.00@20.00	18.00@19.00
	Common	16.50@17.00	17.00@18.00	16.00@17.00	15.00@16.00

Lamb prices "pluck in" at New York City and Philadelphia. All other lamb and mutton prices "pluck out."

HEARN West Fourteenth St., New York

NO MEATS BUT EVERYTHING GROCERIES IN DRY GOODS LIQUORS AND APPAREL

president; John Schulz, recording secretary; John Machovsky, financial secretary; Arthur Vogelsang, treasurer; Julius Hirsch, sergeant-at-arms. Trustees: Fred Wehnes, G. Brenzinger and Christian Schuck

DEALERS WARNED OF ICE SHORTAGE.

At a conference with officials of the Federal Food Board in New York City this week ice dealers were warned that there will be a great ice shortage in Greater New York next summer unless the most energetic action is taken to prevent it, and advocated storing more ice as the preventive.

Hitherto 75 per cent. of the ice used in summer by New Yorkers has been artificial. But this will not be possible next summer because the manufacture of ice requires ammonia, and the Government will need almost all the ammonia there is for use in the making of explosives. The answer is: Store more ice.

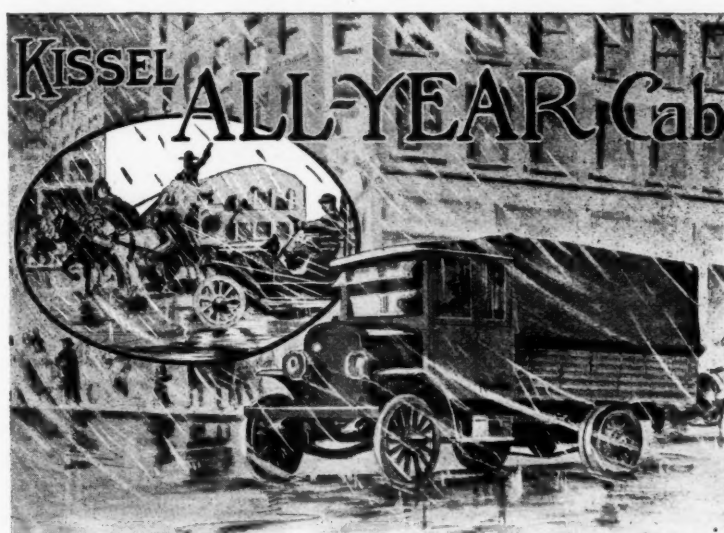
This point was made clear to the dealers at their conference with George L. Bennett of the Food Board. He pointed out that New York has storage capacity for 3,000,000 tons of ice a year and that every foot of this space must be used. This does not mean that capacity storage would provide 3,000,000 tons to the consumers, for there is a shrinkage of about 40 per cent., counting the ice that melts in the storehouse and what melts between the storehouse and the refrigerator of the consumer.

Last year only 2,000,000 tons were stored. This year 2,500,000 tons have already been stored. But the Food Board insists that 500,000 tons more be stored at once. Even if this is done, it will still be necessary to manufacture more than half of the supply next summer, or else curtail greatly the consumption.

MEAT IMPORTS AT NEW YORK.

Imports of meats and meat products at the port of New York during the month of December, 1917, included the following: Beef, from Canada, 140,523 lbs.; pork, from Canada, 105,343 lbs.; bacon, from Canada, 32,361 lbs. Casings imports in December were valued at \$120,244, and the largest quantities came from Argentina and China.

Packhouse, provision, refrigeration and other machinery and equipment at second-hand. But it or sell it through The National Provisioner's "Wanted and For Sale" department on page 48.



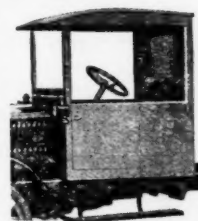
Insures Uninterrupted Winter Haulage and Delivery Schedules



CLOSED FOR WINTER.

STOP laying up your trucks in rain or snow storms—stop risking accidents and excessive wear and tear by speeding up to get under cover—stop tying up your transportation facilities. The new Kissel ALL-YEAR Cab gives full protection to drivers in most severe weather, increasing their efficiency, insuring competent handling and care of trucks, and keeping them in operation the year 'round, regardless of climatic conditions.

In winter the ALL-YEAR Cab is a warm, dry, closed cab—weather, draught and leak-proof. In summer it provides drivers with a cool, open housing by removing the winter attachments, an exclusive feature with Kissel Trucks.



OPEN FOR SUMMER.

KISSEL TRUCKS

Five New Sizes—A Truck for Every Purpose—A Size for Every Business

The Kissel built-in quality in all vital parts, the powerful Kissel-built power plant, dependable brakes, special heat-treated frame, etc., insure reserve strength that easily takes the strain of continuous service on all roads and grades, at an economical upkeep and maintenance.

There is a Kissel Truck built for your business. Investigate! Send for Kissel Truck and ALL-YEAR Cab literature and specifications.

KISSEL MOTOR CAR CO., Hartford, Wis., U. S. A.

NEW YORK MARKET PRICES

LIVE CATTLE.

Steers, good to choice.....	\$12.50@14.30
Oxen	—@—
Bulls	8.00@11.00
Cows	4.85@ 9.50

LIVE CALVES.

Live veals, common to prime.....	15.00@19.00
Live calves, yearlings	—@—
Live calves, Western	—@—
Live calves, culls, per 100 lbs.....	@13.00
Live calves, barnyard	@10.00

LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Live lambs	18.00@19.75
Live lambs, culls	—@—
Live sheep, common	—@—
Live sheep, ewes	—@—
Live sheep, culls	—@—

LIVE HOGS.

Hogs, heavy	@17.25
Hogs, medium	@17.25
Hogs, 140 lbs.	@17.25
Pigs	@16.75
Roughs	@16.25

DRESSED BEEF.

CITY DRESSED.

Choice native heavy	21 @22
Choice native, light	20 @21
Native, common to fair.....	18½@19½

WESTERN DRESSED BEEF.

Choice native heavy	19 @20
Choice native light	19 @20
Native, common to fair.....	17 @18
Choice Western, heavy	18 @19
Choice Western, light	16½@17
Common to fair Texas.....	16 @17
Good to choice heifers	18 @19
Common to fair heifers.....	16 @17
Choice cows	15½@16
Common to fair cows	14½@15
Fresh Bologna bulls.....	14½@17

BEEF CUTS.

	Western.	City.
No. 1 ribs.....	28 @30	24 @25
No. 2 ribs.....	21 @23	21 @23
No. 3 ribs.....	17 @18	20 @22
No. 1 loins.....	28 @30	28 @30
No. 2 loins.....	21 @23	22 @25
No. 3 loins.....	17 @18	19 @21
No. 1 hinds and ribs.....	22 @24	22 @24
No. 2 hinds and ribs.....	19 @20	20 @21
No. 3 hinds and ribs.....	16 18½@19½	18 19½@20½
No. 1 rounds.....	18½@19	19 @21
No. 2 rounds.....	17½@18	18 19½@20½
No. 3 rounds.....	16 17½@18½	17 18½@19½
No. 1 chuck.....	@17½	@19
No. 2 chuck.....	@16½	@18
No. 3 chuck.....	@14½	@15

DRESSED CALVES.

Veals, city dressed, good to prime, per lb..	@25
Veals, country dressed, per lb.....	@22½
Western calves, choice	@23
Western calves, fair to good.....	@20
Grassers and buttermilks.....	@16

DRESSED HOGS.

Hogs, heavy	@24½
Hogs, 180 lbs.	@24½
Hogs, 160 lbs.	@24½
Hogs, 140 lbs.	@24½
Pigs	@23½

DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Spring lambs, choice	@26
Lambs, choice	—@—
Lambs, good	@25
Lambs, medium to good.....	@23
Sheep, choice	19 @20
Sheep, medium to good.....	18 @19
Sheep, culls	16 @17

PROVISIONS.

(Jobbing Trade.)

Smoked hams, 10 lbs. avg.....	@30
Smoked hams, 12 to 14 lbs. avg.....	@29½
Smoked hams, 14 to 16 lbs. avg.....	@29
Smoked picnic, light	@25
Smoked picnic, heavy	@24½
Smoked shoulders	@26
Smoked beef tongue, per lb.....	@25
Smoked bacon (rib in)	@34
Dried beef sets	@32
Pickled bellies, heavy	@29

FRESH PORK CUTS.

Fresh pork loins, city	@30
Fresh pork loins, Western.....	@28
Frozen pork loins	@25
Fresh pork tenderloins	@30
Frozen pork tenderloins	@30
Shoulders, city	@26

Shoulders, Western	@25
Butts, regular	@27
Butts, boneless	@28
Fresh hams, city	@31
Fresh hams, Western	@29
Fresh picnic hams	@24

BONES, HOOF AND HORNS.

Round shin bones, avg. 48 to 50 lbs. per 100 pcs.	75.00@77.50
Flat shin bones, avg. 40 to 45 lbs. per 100 pcs.	65.00@67.50
Black hoofs, per ton	75.00@85.00
Striped hoofs, per ton	75.00@85.00
White hoofs, per ton	85.00@90.00
Tibial bones, avg. 85 to 90 lbs. per 100 pcs.	@160.00
Horns, avg. 7½ oz. and over, No. 1's.....	225.00@240.00
Horns, avg. 7½ oz. and over, No. 2's.....	150.00@175.00
Horns, avg. 7½ oz. and over, No. 3's.....	100.00@125.00

BUTCHERS' SUNDRIES.

Fresh steer tongues, L. C. trim'd, 18	@23c. a pound
Fresh steer tongues, untrimmed..	@17c. a pound
Fresh cow tongues.....	@16c. a pound
Calves' heads, scalded	@65c. a piece
Sweetbreads, real	@100c. a pair
Calves' livers	@35c. a pound
Beef kidneys	@30c. a pound
Mutton kidneys	@15c. a pound
Livers, beef	@20c. a pound
Oxtails	@18c. a pound
Hearts, beef	@14c. a pound
Tenderloin, beef, Western.....	@12½c. a pound
Lamb's fries	@21c. a pound
Extra lean pork trimmings.....	@35c. a pound
Extra lean pork	@12c. a pair
Extra lean pork	@24c. a pound

BUTCHERS' FAT.

Ordinary shop fat	@7½
Suet, fresh and heavy	@13
Shop bones, per cwt.....	@35

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

Sheep, imp., wide, per bundle.....	•
Sheep, imp., medium wide, per bundle.....	•
Sheep, imp., medium, per bundle.....	•
Sheep, imp., narrow, per bundle.....	•
Hog, free of salt, tes. or bbls., per lb., f. o. b. New York	@95
Hog, extra narrow, selected, per lb.....	@25
Hog middles	—@—
Hog bungs	—@—
Beef rounds, domestic, per set, f. o. b. New York	@14
Beef rounds, export, per set, f. o. b. New York	@20
Beef bungs, piece, f. o. b. New York.....	@14
Beef middles, per set, f. o. b. New York.....	@32
Beef wessands, No. 18, each.....	@8½
Beef wessands, No. 28, each.....	@4
Beef bladders, small, per doz.....	@95

*Owing to unsettled war conditions reliable sheep casing quotations cannot be given.

SPICES.

	Whole.	Ground.
Pepper, Sing., white.....	30	32
Pepper, Sing., black.....	25	27
Pepper, Penang, white	30	32
Pepper, red	18	19
Allspice	22	24
Cinnamon	17	19
Coriander	20	22
Cloves	50	55
Ginger	25	28
Mace	54	58

CURING MATERIALS.

Refined saltpetre, granulated, bbls.....	@27
Refined saltpetre, crystals, bbls.....	@31
Refined nitrate of soda, gran. f. o. b. N. Y.	@6½
Refined nitrate of soda, crystals.....	@6½

GREEN CALFSKINS.

No. 1 skins	@.45
No. 2 skins	@.43
No. 3 skins	@.30
Branded skins	@.35
Ticky skins	@.35
No. 1 B. M. skins.....	@.43
No. 2 B. M. skins.....	@.41
No. 1, 12½-14	@5.75
No. 2, 12½-14	@5.50
No. 1 B. M., 12½-14.....	@5.50
No. 2 B. M., 12½-14.....	@5.25
No. 1 kips, 14-18	@6.00
No. 2 kips, 14-18	@5.75
No. 1 B. M. kips	@5.75
No. 2 B. M. kips	@5.50
No. 1 heavy kips, 18 and over.....	@7.25
No. 2 heavy kips, 18 and over.....	@7.00
Branded kips	@4.75
Heavy branded kips	@6.00
Ticky kips	@4.75
Heavy ticky kips	@6.00

Hereafter calfskins from 9 to 12 lbs. will be paid for by the pound, actual weight.

DRESSED POULTRY.

TURKEYS.

Dry-packed—12 to box—	
Young toms, dry-picked, fancy.....	@38
Young hens, dry-picked, fancy.....	@38
Young hens and toms, mixed, dry-pkd., fancy	@38
Young hens and toms, mixed, dry-pkd., fair to good	@33
Young hens and toms, mixed, dry-pkd., poor	@25
Old hens	@34
Old toms	@35

Turkeys, barrels, Dry-packed.

Western, dry-pkd., young toms, fancy.....	@37
Western, dry-pkd., young hens, fancy.....	@37
Western, dry-pkd., young hens and toms, mixed, fancy	@37
Ohio and Michigan, scalded, young toms, fancy	—@—
Ohio and Mich., scald., young hens, fancy	—@—
Ohio and Mich., scald., old.....	—@—
Ky. and Tenn., dry-picked, choice.....	@36
Ky. and Tenn., dry-picked, average best.....	@37
Ky. and Tenn., scalded, average best.....	@24
Ky. and Tenn., poor.....	@26
Texas, choice	@35
Texas, fair to good	@31

CHICKENS.

Capons—	
Phila., 8 lbs. and over, each.....	@40
Phila., 6 to 7 lbs., each.....	@36
Phila., small and slips	@35

Fresh, barrels, dry-packed—

Phila. and L. I. fancy broilers, 8 to 4 lbs. to pair	@45
Western, dry-picked, broilers, per lb.....	@50
Virginia, milk-fed, mixed weights, per lb.....	@40
Nearby squab broilers, 2 to 2½ lbs. to pair, per pair	@75

Chickens—Fresh—Boxes—Dry-packed.

Western, milk-fed, 17 lbs. to doz. and under	@34
Western, milk-fed, 18 to 24 lbs. to doz.....	@34
Western, milk-fed, 25 to 29 lbs. to doz.....	@30
Western, milk-fed, 30 to 36 lbs. to doz.....	@28
Western, milk-fed, 37 to 42 lbs. to doz.....	@28
Western, milk-fed, 43 to 47 lbs. to doz.....	@29
Western, milk-fed, 48 lbs. and up to doz.....	@31
Western, corn-fed, 17 lbs. to doz. and under	@32
Western, corn-fed, 18 to 24 lbs. to doz.....	@30
Western, corn-fed, 25 to 29 lbs. to doz.....	@28
Western, corn-fed, 30 to 36 lbs. to doz.....	@27
Western, corn-fed, 37 to 42 lbs. to doz.....	@27
Western, corn-fed, 43 to 47 lbs. to doz.....	@28
Western, corn-fed, 48 to 55 lbs. to doz.....	@29½

Fowls—12 to box, milk-fed, dry-packed—

Western, boxes, 60 lbs. and over to doz., dry-picked	@32
Western, boxes, 48 to 55 lbs. to doz., dry-picked	@31½
Western, boxes, 43 to 47 lbs. to doz., dry-picked	@29
Western, boxes, 38 to 42 lbs. to doz., dry-picked	@28
Western, boxes, 30 to 35 lbs. to doz., dry-picked	@27
Western, boxes, under 30 lbs. to doz.....	@25

Fowls—Fresh, dry-packed, corn-fed, 12 to box—

Western, 60 lbs. and over to doz., dry-picked	@32
Western, 48 to 55 lbs. to doz., dry-pkd.....	@31½
Western, 43 to 47 lbs. to doz., dry-pkd.....	@29
Western, 38 to 42 lbs. to doz., dry-pkd.....	@28
Western, 30 to 35 lbs. to doz., dry-pkd.....	@27
Western, under 30 lbs. to doz., dry-pkd.....	@25
Fowls—Barrels, dry-packed—	
Western, boxes, 5 lbs. and over.....	@32
Western, boxes, 4 to 4½ lbs., dry-pkd.....	@31
Old Cocks, per lb.....	@24
Southern, large	@28½

Ducks and geese—

Ducks, Wisconsin, stall-fed, fancy.....	—@—
Ducks, Western, 4 lbs. and up, fancy.....	@27
Ducks, Western, under 4 lbs. fancy.....	@26
Geese, Maryland	@27
Geese, Wisconsin, stall-fed, fancy.....	—@—
Geese, Wisconsin, 10 lbs. and up, fancy.....	@27
Geese, Western, under 10 lbs., fancy.....	@25

Other Poultry—

Squabs, prime, white, 10 lbs. to doz., per doz.	@7.50
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LIVE POULTRY.

Chickens	@30
Fowls	@34
Roosters, old	—@—
Turkeys	—@—
Geese	—@—
Ducks, average run.....	—@—

BUTTER.

Creamery, extra (92 score).....	@51½
Creamery, higher (scoring lots).....	@52½
Creamery, Firsts	@48½
Process, Extras	@44½
Process, Firsts	@44

EGGS.

Fresh gathered, extras	@65
Fresh gathered, extra firsts.....	@64
Fresh gathered, firsts	@63½
Fresh gathered, seconds	@63
Fresh checks, good to choice.....	—@—

FERTILIZER MARKETS.

BASIS NEW YORK DELIVERY.

Bone meal, steamed, 8 and 50, per ton	@30.00
Bone meal, raw, per ton.....	@35.00
High grade	@6.90
Nitrate of soda—spot.....	@4.45
Bone black, discard, sugar house del. New York	nom. 40.00
Ground tankage, N. Y., 9 to 12 per cent, ammonia	6.80 and 10c.
Garbage tankage	@10.50
Fish scrap, dried, 11 p. c. ammonia and 15 p. c. bone phosphate, delivered, Baltimore	—@—
Foreign fish guano, testing 13½% ammonia and about 10% B. Phos. Lime	—@—
Wet, acidulated, 7 p. c. ammonia per ton, f. o. b. factory (35c. per unit available phos. acid).....	—@—
Sulphate ammonia, for shipment, per 100 lbs., guar., 25%	@7.75
Sulphate ammonia, per 100 lbs. spot guar., 25%	@7.75

